Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1835. [No. 2,475.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That Laxamon Govindjee, James Lighton, and Salleh bin Moombaruck Moorshed, Insolvents.

HAVE respectively filed schedules of their Estates and Effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date the sixth day of April instant, the matters of the said Laxamon Govindjee's Petition will be heard on Monday the twentieth day of April instant at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the matters of the said James Lighton's, and Salleh bin Moombaruck Mursheed's Petitions will be heard on the first Monday in the month of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the above named Insolvents, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his or their Claims together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH.
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, FORT;
Bombay this 6th day of April, 1835.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no boys will in future be received into the English Schools of the Native Education Society, who have not previously acquired in the Native Schools of the Society, a competent knowledge of the Grammar of their own vernacular languages respectively, and the power of correctly reading and writing the same; also, an acquaintance with the rules of arithmetic, as far as the rule of three. The Directors of the Society will however be at all times prepared to consider the cases of applicants for admission, who may be able to pass the required Examination, although educated in schools not under the Control of the Society. Boys educated in the Society's own Native Schools, and qualified for transfer to the English ones will, in every case however, be entitled to the preference. Examinations of candidates for admission, will be held at the Society's Rooms on the Esplanade at 10 A. M. on the 1st Monday of every month; and at no other periods.

By order of the Committee of Directors,
G. POPE,
Secretary N. E. S.

BOMBAY
NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 2d April, 1835.

PRIME SODA WATER.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they are now manufacturing the above article with new and powerful machinery, lately imported, which enables them to produce it of a quality equal to any in the world.

Orders from Outstations accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, will be promptly attended to. Messes or Individuals taking at one time 20 dozen and upwards, will receive a considerable allowance.

SPRAGUE, FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1835.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHINA GOODS RECENTLY IMPORTED.

THIS Day Wednesday, the 8th Instant, at 11 A. M, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an extensive assortment of China Goods of the best description, comprizing —beautifully white "*Ping fa*" Sugar, in Boxes, *(a Capital substitute for Sugar Candy)* superior fine Hyson, Pekoe, Gunpowder, and Pouchong Teas in chests, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes, Toys in small and large boxes, Fireworks, Camphor-wood Trunks of sizes, Feather Fans, Fine Grass Cloth, Nankeen, Silk Stockings, Crape Scarfs and Shawls, Ivory Card Cases, Chessmen, Card Counters, Preserves, False Pearls, Marble Slabs, beautiful lacquered work Tables and Boxes, China Flannel, about 200 Boxes of Fresh Manilla Cigars, forming part of the above importation, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of the above goods are of recent importation, are to be sold *without reserve* for *Cash*, and are recommended to public notice.

ON THE SAME DAY,

F. B. & Co., will sell, an assortment of choice Instrumental and Vocal Music, by Drouet, Nicholson, Tulon, Bocksa, Berbiguer, Moore, &c. &c. a few Albums and French Bijoux. Also 183 one dozen cases of Chateau Lafitte, French Claret, which is recommended to public notice, musters of which may be obtained on application.

A few Dozens of Pale Sherry, which can be recommended as a light pleasant wine, and a variety of other property

N. B. orders accompanied, by a remittance or reference for payment will be duly attended to.

NESBITT LANE, *8th April*, 1835.

SALE OF GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c.

ON Wednesday the 22nd April at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction without reserve, a valuable and extensive assortment of Goods, comprizing.

Double branch'd Wall Shades, with rich cut drops and Pans and engraved Shades, Plain single branch Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Plain White, Blue and Green Cabin Lamps of sizes, Chamber Candlesticks, Handsome Cut Tumblers, Claret Glasses, Wine Glasses, Champagne and Liquor ditto, Goblets, Finger Cups and Wine Coolers, plain and colour'd Cruet Stands, Egg Frames, Liquor Frames, handsome Decanters, Salt Cellars, Dessert Plates, Plain Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Indian Shades plain and color'd Handsome Plated Tea Pots, Curry Dishes, Egg Frames, Bottle Stands, Bread Baskets, Rice Dishes, Salvers, Toast Racks, Sliding Candlesticks, Pewter and Brittania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Japan'd Tea Trays, a few articles of Jewellery, and a lot of Silver Pencil Cases.

ON THE SAME DAY.

F. B. and Co. will sell, a varied and choice assortment of valuable plain and colored Prints, Scraps, &c.

The Property will be exposed to view on the Saturday preceding the day of sale and subsequent days.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THAT smart serviceable pleasure Yacht, known as the *Red Rover* for particulars apply to Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will (if not previously disposed of by private contract) sell her, by Public Auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Wednesday the 22nd Inst. at 4 | 30 P. M. on the Apollo Bunder.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

"EDYES" calculations relating to the equipment, displacement &c. of Ships of War, Roy. Octavo, price 15 Rupees.

AND

Oriental Fragments by Major Edward Moore, author of the "Hindoo Pantheon" price 6 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co

NESBIT LANE, *8th April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

IN accordance to the Prospectus in the Bombay Durpun of the 3rd Instant. The Bombay Vartic a Weekly Murhatee periodical will be published from the 5th Proximo—Terms 2 Rupees per Mensem, contributions to be addressed to the Editor at the Bombay Jami-Jamsheed Lithographic Press, No. 2 Gunbow Street within the Fort.

BOMBAY *8th April* 1835.

FOR Sale at Messrs. LECKIE and Co's. Godowns, the undermentioned Wines, from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 dozen.

Claret Chateau Margaux, 1825	Rs. 18	per doz.
Port-Royal Oporto Company's 1825,	18	do.
Ditto, in Pints (cases 6 dozen)	" 12	do.
White Burgundy, 1st growth, 1825	" 18	do.
Ditto Hermitage ditto	ditto " 18	do.
Sauterne	1822 " 15	do.
Old Champaign Cognac Brandy Pale	" 16	do.
Scheidam Geneva	" 15	do.
Sherry, Amontillado, 1820	" 18	do.
Old Champaign Cognac Brandy, in Cases of 6¾ dozen	" 18	do.

Bombay, 8th April, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt, for Cash.

RAMPART ROW, *8th April*, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row. Apply to Messrs FORBES, and Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 8th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. .. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *8th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE fine fast sailing Ship JOHN CAMPBELL, 415 Tons Register, Captain RICHARD W. CLELAND, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for Greenock about the 20th of this month,—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 8th April, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be despatched again to London about the 3rd May. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

BOMBAY, *8th April*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London or Liverpool, and to sail by the 1st of May 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers with a height of 7 feet 3 inches, between the Decks and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to, Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. at their office.

BOMBAY, *8th April*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Fort George, on Saturday, the 4th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Francis Xavier, Medical Department, 2nd Battalion Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

Died on Sunday, April the 5th, at Mazagon, a few minutes before (2) Two o'Clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Caroline Wetheimina Stokoe, aged 45; greatly regretted by her affectionate, and greatly afflicted Husband, and Children, whom she has left to deplore, their irreparable loss: she was a dutiful, kind and affectionate Wife, and truly affectionate, kind, and indulgent Mother.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon C. Kane, 17th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Capt. A. F. Johnson, Assistant Auditor General from Calcutta.
Assistant Surgeon H. Johnstone, Civil Surgeon, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.

Surgeon R. T. Barra, 26th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Ship Kent, J. B. Conbroo, Master, from Liverpool, 29th October.
Do. 5th.—Portuguese Brig Cacadore, J. I. de Almeida, Master from Macao 1st Feb. Singapore 12th, Penang 17th, Cochin 16th and Goa, 31st March.

DEPARTURE.

April 4th.—Ship John Hayes, John Hesee, Master, to Liverpool
Passengers.—Captain Freeman, and Lieut. Hughes.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie and Prince Regent.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Ship Sarah.
Do. Bengal,—Sultana, and Colonel Newall.
Do. Glasgow.—Tropic.
Do. China.—Caledonia.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
Do. Aboozeir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Siam.—Ann.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Winchester, Andromache, and Sloop Raleigh.
H. Co's. Receiving Ship, Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote, and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—, Otter-spool, Caledonia, Andromache, Tropic, Sarah, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newall, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, Kent and William Ritchie.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparel, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtalbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Pittamber Savoy, Robert Spankie, Dadioy, Rampurtap, and Dowlat Pursad.
Portuguese,—St. Anna, Cacadore, and Infanta Regent.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Patell Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—The people of England who have been so long exclaiming against the tardiness of the Whigs in acceding to their wishes, are now placed at the disposal of a government holding opinions directly contrary to those which animate the mass of the nation. The Whigs could not have hoped long to hold office without in some degree conceding to the national demands, and is it for a Tory Ministry, the members of which, and particularly the man at it's head, have been all along denouncing the measures brought forward by the former as destructive to the constitution—is it for them to carry on the affairs of the empire to the satisfaction of the nation? The noble Duke, while the Reform Bill was in progress through parliament, entered his protest against the necessity of such a measure, on the journals of the House of Lords. He also declared, though not in express terms, yet with too evident a meaning to be misunderstood—that were he but entrusted with a sufficient force for the purpose, he would find out a much more effectual mode of silencing the clamours of Birmingham and Glasgow, than by giving in to the wishes of the mob. And perhaps he means to act, now that he has the reins of government in his hands, in conformity with those sentiments. He perhaps intends to dragoon the people of England into a forgetfulness of their wrongs—to force the mechanic and manufacturer, at the point of the bayonet, to acknowledge the justice and necessity of the Corn Laws—the sufferers by monopoly, that their grievances, as well as the advantage of the monopolist, are for the benefit of the nation. He will perhaps bring the peasant with his starving family around him, and an armed soldiery before his eyes to confess that the Church of England is a national blessing, together with the multiplied cruelties of the little system by which it is supported, and all the varied modes of oppression by which the dissenters, the great mass of the English population, are insulted and oppressed. He may prove, *vi et armis*, that these injuries are to be borne without murmuring, that that bloated mass of corruption, miscalled a national religion, may be supported. He may do all this and more—if he has the power. But he will find, if he does not already know, that the days when the people of Great Britain could be coerced into submission to arbitrary authority are gone by, and that having once opened their eyes to the misdeeds of their rulers, they will not cease in their efforts to bring about a better state of things, till the whole frame work of the state shall have undergone a complete renovation. Cajolery or compulsion may be employed against them, but the great work of national investigation and national reform will go on in spite of every difficulty, and the more determined the opposition thrown in its way, the more utterly will all obstacles in the end be overthrown. Let the Peers, let the Established Church, let the Corn Law monopolist look to this ere it be too late. But the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding his general political incapacity, is not so infatuated as to shut his eyes to the only course he can pursue with safety. He and his party have driven from power those rivals whose measures have been treated by them as too extensive, and by the people at large as miserably short of what they ought to have expected. What then is the Duke of Wellington to do? Is he to bring forward measures of a more conservative nature than even those of his predecessors? If so, does he—can he—think that he will be suffered by the nation to pass these measures? by that nation which would undoubtedly [illegible] office for their weak and temporising policy? No, he does not—cannot, think so. What then is he to do? He must meet entirely, or much more extensively than has hitherto been done, the views of the people. This is the only tenure on which he or any other minister can retain possession of power. The people will have what they want, and the Duke of Wellington, even though backed by the influence of his King, cannot keep it from them. His only course then is, to become the agent of the popular will in renovating the state. He must correct abuses, strike down monopolies, and remove restrictions. No institution, however time hallowed or however well adapted at its origin it may have been to the exigencies of the times, must be too sacred for the touch of the political reformer. If not consonant with the genius of the age, it must either altogether fall, or be modified to suit present circumstances. The Duke, without doubt in doing all this, would give the death blow to his political consistency, which by the passing of the Catholic relief Bill, is already considerably out of credit. He would give the lie to all his former political professions, and prove to the world how unprincipled was the ambition that dictated his opposition to the former ministry. But in this there could be nothing strange. He would only shew himself actuated by the same despicable motives which have induced other political men to abandon the cause they had formerly supported. But his degradation, if he pursue this course, will be deeper than that of other men. Liberal measures from his hand will be regarded by the people as concessions from a vanquished party which had hitherto plumed itself on its hatred to the people, and the unprincipled faction would be scouted and despised even while granting the blessings of which England had so long stood in need, and of which they now, at the twelfth hour, acknowledged the necessity. Measures which would have been joyfully received even by slow degees from men acknowledging their justice, would be loudly and instantly demanded from men who acknowledged only their necessity. The former would be regarded with gratitude as the despensers of justice, while the latter would only be looked upon as national robbers, restoring their ill-gotten gains to prevent recourse being had to a summary restitution, and as summary a punishment. Such a character, let the Duke of Wellington act as he may, is the only one he can acquire as a reformer. He may retain place by such means as I have mentioned, but in the heighth of his power he will be nothing more in the eyes of the nation, in those of his party, and if the intoxication of successful ambition will allow him but one sober moment for reflection, he will be nothing nobler in his own conscience, than a political renegade. His party may say there is no occasion for his acting as I have said—that the ministers being called into office by his Majesty, are not liable to be turned out or placed in power at the caprice of the people, This is true in part, but no ministry, since liberty dawned upon England, could ever maintain itself long against the nation. The King may call into power or dismiss whom he pleases, but the only servants on whom he can rely for a preservation of the public tranquility, and by whom office can be accepted as a desirable object of ambition, are those who possess the confidence of the nation. The foregoing remarks are rather lengthy, but you will perhaps indulge then with a place in your columns as expressing the opinions of at least a considerable portion of the British community resident in this country, on the momentous events which are taking place at home.

I am, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 4th April, 1835. BRITANNICUS.

CAPACITY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Although a man may be a bad cobbler, he may make a good field—preacher, or even a very respectable ranting Methodist or Missionary. Your medical adviser may also be an able Physician, but not so expert a Surgeon,—In like manner, you see some men, who are most apt and intrepid soldiers, but, in general matters, display a great want of aptitude and perception. In a word, although your friend may write much, he may pen what he writes, very indifferently.

So is it, in the instance of the newly restored British Premier. His generalship, and its results, few are disposed to question; but alas! his political creed, and his financial proceedings, are lamentably defective; such indeed was his obstinacy or muddiness of intellect and apprehension, that he, who had defeated all his military opponents, allowed himself to be hurled from his seat by a London mob, who, however, spoke the sentiments of the People of England, and who only claimed, what? justice and firmness, which, he had not the penetration to discover, could not, in common prudence, be refused; yet he had not even the good sense and discretion to make a merit of the necessity of the times, and to yield to an overwhelming pressure of sound judgement.

What, then, is to be expected of the Duke of Wellington, as the Minister of a country possessing the mass of intellect, which renders the people of Great Britain an example to the world, and so superior in mind and in conception, to every other nation? Do not, however, understand, that this formidable mass of mind and of acquirement pervades the whole;—on the contrary, bigotry and its intolerant effects are still found among them. They have laws, from which it is often most difficult to extract justice; thus are many ruined, and vicious people frequently acquire an ascendancy. They have Priests, so multifarious, absurd, and nonsensical in their speculations, that no one, who is a stranger to the simple, mild, and benignant principles of Christianity, could imagine, for a moment, that these mild tenets were those taught (or rather distorted,) by the priests, whose object seems to be, to hold in miserable thraldom, for their own purposes, God's greatest work, the mind of man.

They have also some men, called Representatives, who mount on their backs, extract their wits, bewilder them with a mass of rigmarole nonsense, and then go and sell them to the best bidder. These man, however, have been much checked of late, by the overthrow of their leader, the Duke of Wellington; and since his defeat, the intellect of the country has gradually been elicited and developed, and, if his Grace was unable to oppose its advance, when, as yet, but feebly perceptible, he is not likely to make much impression in its present improved and organized state.

If this Minister, therefore, has not, from past experience, acquired a knowledge of the defects and abuses in the state, and determined to aid in their improvement and correction, as they still press heavily on the minds and bodies of the people of England, disturbing their quiet, bewildering their intellect, and rendering many of them a prey to a set of cunning, licentious, and designing harpies and jesuits, who, with a grave countenance, plunder, and, laugh at them, the glory of Britain and her institutions may still be considered in a state of obscurity and dimness, and little improvement need be expected from the great Captain, whose effulgent rays are only seen to shine in the field, but lose their brilliancy in the cabinet, in which he is only found a person of very ordinary capacity, and of narrow conceptions and views, and in the affairs of legislating for an intelligent people, sees not the talent with which he is surrounded; and thus he has lost that confidence and reliance in his judgment, which I fear, he never will regain or reestablish in the minds of those, who are only to be guided by

[illegible]SON.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—In my last letter to you, I laid down a plan for enabling the natives of this country to purchase land, and thus acquire freehold property; this has led me to the consideration of another point of policy, which I think may be successfully pursued, by carrying that measure previously into effect. I mean, the conferring, with safety, civil offices of trust on intelligent and deserving natives. Two great objections have, hitherto, been urged to the bestowal of these favours on them, namely; their excessive venality, and the absence of any efficient check upon them. If I can shew that there is a possibility of removing these obstacles to their promotion, I shall have done a great deal; and how to do so, shall be the subject of this letter. In the first place, I will allow for argument's sake, that the natives are as venal as their worst enemies wish to prove them: I will also allow, that their venality is not to be checked by imprisonment and removal from office, provided only, the golden fruits of their crimes are ample: and that the loss of reputation will never, with them, outweigh the temptation to corruption, if the latter be only substantial enough to solace their declining days with luxuries, which a long life of honest service could never have afforded them means of procuring. But if money be the governing motive of natives, the check applied to it should be of a corresponding nature. When pleasure is the ruling passion in a nation, the check should be, its opposite, pain; where liberty most influences them, the check should be, confinement; where fame sways them, the check should be, infamy; and where wealth, the check should be, want. Infamy is insufficient, where a people care not for fame, want is insufficient, where they care not for wealth. To discover the ruling passion of a man, is the first step towards governing him; to discover the ruling passion of a nation, is the first step of the politician who knows any thing of his vocation. This, properly treated, all other difficulties will cease. None, I think, will venture to say, that gold is not the God of the Hindoo portion at least of the native population, as pleasure is that of the Mussulman. I except that part of the latter called Borahs, who certainly pay more attention to the Hindoo deity than to that of their fellow religionists of other sects. But to them, perhaps, it is unnecessary to devote much attention, while on the present subject; as they, generally, seem to prefer the unambitious course of trading, to the more glittering, but less substantial metier of courtiers. The Shop is their element, rather than the office, and I believe, there are few who play their parts more industriously, and more honestly. But to return to the business I am now engaged on. I will suppose that the ruling passion has been discovered; but is it a sufficient reason for excluding Hindoos from office, that they do possess a ruling passion? If such be asserted, then I will confidently affirm, that there is not a man in the world fit for it, and moreover, that there never was. The saint and the sinner are alike in this respect; the only difference between the former and the latter is, that the word of God proves a sufficient check upon his vicious propensities, while the terrors of the law are requisite to prevent, or punish the crimes of the latter. The great end of all law is the prevention of evil; the punishment which is inflicted for its perpetration, is not inflicted from a spirit of vengeance, but by exhibiting the consequences of crime, to deter others from the commission of it. All laws therefore should, and generally do have as their basis, the sentiments of the people for whom they are framed. A fine may be a very inadequate punishment for a rich man, imprisonment may but little affect the poor one, exclusion from all offices of trust and honour, may be a most exemplary punishment for an English nobleman, but would not probably cause a moment's uneasiness to a French Pedlar—not only, therefore, the circumstances of the nation, but also, the rank and circumstances of the particular class in that nation, for whom the law is made, should, as much as possible, guide the framer of it. This, I am afraid, has been hitherto too much neglected in this country, from an overweening fondness for pressing our own institutions and laws on our conquered subjects, without considering the immense difference of sentiment (on which law should be based) between ourselves and them. The guiding stars of an Englishman are liberty and fame; wealth is not without influence over him, and wealth has not been entirely neglected by the legislature; but the experience of ages will show, that its influence over an Englishman is small, when unaccompanied by liberty and fame. In all laws, therefore, framed for the English these principles seem to have been held in view. Where parliament any corruption has been proved, fines are generally the punishment, because lust of gold is supposed to have occasioned the offence; but, in most other crimes, whether affecting individuals, or the crown, infamy and deprivation of life, for liberty form the main, and most terrible ingredients of the sentence. It would not, I think, be amiss, if in legislating for the Hindoos and guiding our policy towards them, we should ever bear in mind, that their ruling passion is most essentially different from our own, and that, consequently, every act should have their ruling passion in view, not our own, if we wish to legislate for them with certainty of the consequences, and not make blindfold experiments upon them. Experiments are pretty things, but are not without danger: many chemists, and not a few statesmen have been sent, rather suddenly, into eternity, by the explosions which ignorance has occasioned in them. Taking, then, gold as the God of the Hindoos, fines should be fitted to their crimes, in proper gradations, from the abstraction of one day's income, to the reducing them to utter destitution. When this gradation shall have been properly settled, I do not think, there will be any danger in admitting them to offices of civil trust and responsibility. With the fear of poverty before their eyes, they will not wantonly endanger their wealth; and the man, who is little affrighted at the prospect of infamy, or temporary imprisonment, will tremble at the thought of being reduced to beggary. I know that there are two difficulties to be overcome in carrying this scheme into execution: I mean, the facility of flight into a foreign territory, and of their securing their personal effects for their enjoyment there. It is precisely these I propose to remedy, and so, by making poverty the handmaid of roguery, make honesty the interest of all. I have said, in my last letter, that all company's land should be sold at thirty years purchase, if desired. Should this be carried into effect, what is to prevent an enactment, that admission to office shall only be granted to those possessed of such portion of unincumbered freehold property as may form sufficient security for their good conduct? this, coupled with a power (somewhere vested) of fine and moderate imprisonment for maversation, would render the employment of natives sufficiently safe. Their estates would be security for the fine, and should they abscond to a foreign territory to evade their sentence, they should be out lawed, and their whole property, real and personal, confiscated to the state. A greater facility in making complaint of corruption might be afforded to inferiors, than practically exists at present, and then, the affair would be complete. An honest man could have no objection to the qualification; only unprincipled rascals, and those not entitled to civil power from their poverty, would thus be excluded; but to prevent the utter incapacity of the latter class, they, too, might be admitted upon their finding (two) landed proprietors to be their sureties, each in the legal sum.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

FOUNDLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Can any of your Correspondents reply to the following query.

What is the reason of the offices of Interpreter, Quarter Master, and Pay Master, being united in the Regiments of Foot Artillery when the indulgence is not granted to other European Corps of the Hon'ble Company's Service at this Presidency?—Is it from a *deficiency* of Interpreters in the latter?

Your's &c.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

PORTUGUESE REFUGEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—As it is a notorious fact that there is just now a great number of poor Portuguese, who have fled for their lives from Goa, and resorted hither, on account of the troubles which lamentably exist at that unhappy city; and who are roaming about the streets of Bombay, in the most deplorable state, and dependent upon the most precarious charity for even a single meal, I wonder something in the shape of a subscription has not yet been opened for the purpose of affording them relief—Instances are not wanting to shew that the good people of Bombay have not been appealed to in vain by the inhabitants of other Countries, when they have unfortunately had calamitous visitations—viz. on the occasion of the famine in Cutch, and recently at Sholapoor, the, inundation of Surat, &c. Many respectable families have come away, but as they have been generally able to accommodate themselves, or met with friends here to receive them, it is the unfortunate poor, who claim our best consideration. Scarcely a Pattamar arrives from the southward without some of them, and it is probable, that a great many more may come up, while the present aspect of affairs continues to prevail at Goa.—As you are, I know, Mr. Editor, ever ready to stand forth in the cause of humanity, I am sure you will not let the present occasion pass without affording it your benevolent exertions—A few words from your able pen would effect a good deal, and before I conclude, allow me, with due deference, to suggest the following for your consideration, viz, that after all the preliminaries will have been arranged, probably the ministers at the Roman Catholic churches would kindly undertake the Collection of the subscriptions, and dispence relief to such as they may deem deserving,—It may be also suggested to those who may have a superabundant stock of useless clothing, and other necessaries, that they will thus have a gratifiying opportunity of disposing of them, and, to make the thing complete at all points, what a capital thing it would be, if some of our opulent Landlords would appropriate one, or two, of their untenanted Houses to this charitable purpose. I am sure I would, if I were one, and I dare say you, Mr. Editor, would also do so. But you would, depend on it, do so much good by advocating the cause in your wonted manner.

I am Mr. Editor, Your's.

AN HUMBLE OBSERVER.

Bombay, 6th April, 1835.

THE STATUE TO LORD BENTINCK.

A few words to Hopewell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—Was it in his hurry to escape from the meshes of Lament's net, that he put the "cart before the horse"? Do explain to him, that "white is not black!" and tell him to read with more attention, and understand what he does read.—Had he done so, he would have seen that "Lament" scans not the merits which may have obtained Lord W. Bentinck his statue, but discusses merely "the purport of his reply" to those who proposed giving it.

"Suum cuique tribuito:"—and, as Hopewell has given us, what he considers, His Lordship's principal merits, I now say, that the abolition of Suttee was only "an anticipation of the voice of England," which he understood, and thus seemed to make a merit of necessity; and he promoted the education of the Native Inhabitants only in common with the "other Governments." There is, I admit, always merit in a good act, and so far, has Lord W. Bentinck merit, but neither of these beneficial measures originated with him.

Bombay, 5th April, 1835.

THE SUDDER ADAWLUT IN COLLISION WITH THE SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Courier of yesterday gives, in its leading article, an account of a question of jurisdiction now pending between the Supreme Court, and the Sudder Adawlut, and professes to give the correct particulars of all the case which has led to the present question. But the information the Courier has received, and has given to the public, is not correct.

The Courier states that "a native in the employment of "Government in Candeish charged with peculation, "fled to Bombay, and while here was discovered and "arrested by the Sudder at the instance of the Collector "of Candeish; and ordered to be conveyed to that pro-"vince for trial." This version is not correct. The Prisoner "was in the employment of Government in Candeish, but was obliged to leave it thro' ill health *upwards of four years ago*, and did not, as stated in the Courier, *fly* to Bombay," nor was he charged with peculation, as he rendered *all his accounts* to the Collector, and received full and proper discharges. Those discharges, as well as the certificates of the Medical Gentleman who recommended his leaving Candeish for Bombay for change of air as the only means whereby there was a chance of his health being restored, are now in the natives, possession.

The native has, since the time he left Candeish,—now upwards of four years, been residing in Bombay, and never heard of any charge against him until he was appredended under the warrant of the Sudder Adawlut. I am authorised to say that the native has made a representation of the full circumstances to the Sudder Adawlut, and denying the right of either the Collector at Candeish or the Sudder Adawlut to apprehend him, and take him from his family and business and treat him as a criminal for charges of which he knows nothing, and against the justness of which the mere lapse of time that has occurred, together with the discharges now in his possession, are evidences in his favor. These are the facts, and I place them at your disposal, lest the native should suffer injury from allowing the statements of the Courier to remain uncontradicted.

Your obedient servant,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 7th April, 1835.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 8/8	071
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class ...	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class, ...		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *at*	8
Third five per cent Loan	110	110
Bills on England	2s.	12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107¼	7/8
Bills on Madras 30 days, ...	101½	101½
Canton Bills, ...	210½	210½
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	2212	21½
Sovereign each, ...	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 8th Wednesday	6 13	6 57
,, 9th Thursday	7 40	8 24
,, 10th Friday	8 57	9 8

To Correspondents.

"PAUL PRY" is inadmissible.

"SOCIETY IN ENGLAND," is, thro' want of room, postponed until our next.

"LONDON CONTRASTS" postponed for the same reason.

"DASH" is in the humour of doing the marvellous.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, Ship *Kent*, J. B. Conbroo, Master, from Liverpool the 29th October last, on the 31 inst., and the Portuguese Brig *Cacadore*, J. de Almeida, Master, from Macao the 1st February, on the 5th instant.

WE understand that Government have ordered that the Vessels sent lately on the survey of the Maldiva Islands, be recalled. From the representations made of the bad state of health of the Officers and Crews of both vessels, the Government have been induced to postpone the completion of the Survey until after the monsoon.

THE disturbances in Guzeratte are assuming a more important character than was, at first, attached to them. The turbulent spirit of the lawless tribes against whom the troops had been ordered out, seems to increase from the opposition shewn. It may, from the time during which those disturbances, have now existed and the small, or rather, no progress made in quelling them, be questioned whether the force ordered out is sufficiently strong.

We fear, not, and if so, surely the necessity of adopting prompt and decisive measures for crushing those desperate characters, must now be apparent to Government. Many valuable lives, both of officers and soldiers, may be lost by the present harassing and unsatisfactory sort of warfare, and the outlaws gain confidence from the slender opposition they receive.

We extract from the Courier of yesterday, an extract of a letter on the subject.

"The Colonies in the Myhee wasee and Caunta are not yet settled: far from it; the rising extends towards Dessa, and from thence to Baroda, where they are again on their plundering parties. And in this country of misrule, where there is not the semblance of a police, the unfortunate villagers are completely at the mercy of these incarnate devils, who do not hesitate to use their swords on the slightest show of resistance. Numerous robberies have been committed within the last month, and within a few miles of the cantonment—The Moong Cotton, and Sugar-cane having been nearly all destroyed by the late frost, what little of the latter remains is now the great object of desire, to the starving population."

"On the evening of Thursday seunight

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

as a party were regaling themselves in a sugarcane field bordering on the village of Seeswa, a short distance from Camp, a band of Coolies, 15 in number, made an attack on the same field, when all the villagers fled except three, who fought the whole band and beat them off, but not until several on both sides were severely wounded."

"Scenes of this kind are of almost weekly occurrence around, though seldom heard of by Europeans in the immediate neighbourhood, unless their own property suffers, as has very lately been the case, and in two instances close to the British cantonment—such is the lamentable state of these rich districts."

"Since the Panora business, in which so many of our men were wounded, and nearly 200 of the enemy slain, the detachments which are out have had many tiresome and harassing excursions, burning and destroying villages, and rooting out the Coolies; who it appears, however, are not much thinned or subdued, as fires are lighted up on the hills and they always remain hovering round any detachment that moves out, and keep up a constant fire of matchlocks and arrows. The Roopal expedition is represented as child's play to the last, where the rear guard was so closely pressed that [redacted] several times to face and ch[redacted] who made the valley [redacted] Captain Rankin was [redacted] ra and Cambay by these people, but [redacted] tunately was ready for them, and beat them off.—Travelling is quite at an end, and there is no moving out even without a guard."

WE learn that the *Copernicus*, from England, was wrecked on the bar off Cochin, about the latter end of last month.

IN a letter from a Correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and also in the *Mofussil Ukbar* of the 21st ultimo, we see it stated that there is a *Report* that Lord W. Bentinck intended the *last* act of His Government should be, the restoration of the Half Batta! We should not wish to raise hopes without foundation, but we could not allow ourselves to overlook a report in which so many are interested. We sincerely hope it is founded in truth. They may talk of their statues, and their steeple chaces, their charities, and their Churches, with the couple of bells, to his Lordship's memory, but we will venture to say that no monument they could raise to his memory would be looked on with half so much veneration, and no bells could shout his Lordship's praises with half so much eloquence and effect, as the restoration of the half Batta.

By the Calcutta Papers received yesterday we see that the Members of the Calcutta Trade Association have got up a Petition to the British Parliament praying for the removal of the excessive duties on East India produce, similar to the Petition submitted to the consideration of those who attended the other day at the Town Hall here for a like purpose. A schedule of the present duties is attached.

Lord Bentinck has promised to lend his best aid in supporting the several Petitions from Calcutta, and promoting the objects which they have in view.

IT will be recollected that about the latter end of the year 1833 the Ship, *Mercury*, sailed from Calcutta for King George's sound with about 80 persons on board, Since then she has not been heard of, and the following extract from the Hobart Town Courier, of the 28th Nov. gives but little hope that she ever will.

"We regret much to state that no tidings whatever have yet transpired of the unfortunate ship *Mercury*, Capt. Beadle, which sailed from Calcutta on the 8th October, 1833, for King George's Sound, with about 80 souls on board, and has never since been heard of. The uncertainty as to her fate is truly painful, whether she has been wrecked on the rocky shores of the Keeling or Cocos islands, or has foundered at sea. A petition has been addressed to Sir John Gore, the Vice Admiral, requesting that search might be made in that direction, but although the *Hyacinth* has spent some time seeking for tidings of this vessel, no clue whatever has yet been found to ascertain her fate."

WE have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Goa which shews the unhappy plight in which that country is still circumstanced.

"In consequence of the disturbances which have taken place here lately, by the troops making a revolution assisted by other persons of this place, I found on arrival a complete change of Government, and of all the authorities sent out from Portugal lately;—and many persons who were favorable to order and the legitimate Governor, had fled to the English possessions bordering on Goa, namely, Malwan, Ratree, &ca.—This late disturbance was not unattended by loss of life—for, there were troops in favor of the Governor Mr. Peres, but, by the well planned revolutionary measures of the Commander in Chief, this force, as a body, had been weakened some days previous, by his ordering detachments of them to different out-stations—those however who remained at Pangim, were determined to do their best against 2 Regiments and a party of Sailors who were sent against them—there were perhaps 50 against upwards of 1000——but so determined were these few men to defend the cause of the legitimate Governor, that many of them blew themselves up with barrels of Powder in order to kill double their number of the revolutionists—Persons are now at the head of the Government of Goa, who came from Portugal with bad characters,—persons, whose only object is to rob the public money, in order that they may have sufficient to fly with, when they shall be obliged."

Local Selections.

THE FREE PRESS.

We have been much gratified to hear that the Native Justice of the Peace who sat at the petty sessions yesterday, gave a proof of independence of judgment, which we hope his brethren will uniformly emulate. It occurred in a case consequent on that most oppressive order which directs the depots of firewood to be removed out of the native town; three wood venders were summoned for disregard of the orders, and, after an animated discussion, one of the three fined Rs. 50, and the others cautioned against reappearing on a similar complaint. Against this decision, Jugonnathjee Sunkersett Esq. protested; but being in the minority, was obliged to give way, after supporting his objection, in a manner highly honorable to him. The hardship of this regulation have been repeatedly exposed, but in vain, as must ever be the case, where public functionaries permit common sense to give up the reins of the judgment to inexperience or prejudice,—*April* 3.

THE DURPUN.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, a report reached us, of an affray having taken place on Friday last on the Girgaum Road, between a body of Robbers, armed with offensive weapons, and a party of Police peons, headed by a Constable, and the latter being severely wounded. But having no time to ascertain the particulars thereof, we have given it as we heard without of course vouching for its correctness. We shall, however, endeavour to know more of the matter and will not fail to lay the same before our readers hereafter,—*April* 3.

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW MAGISTRACY LAW.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta in Bengal.

SHEWETH.—That pour Petitioners have seen in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the twenty-first day of February last, the notification of a proposed act read in Council for the first time on the 19th day of February last, which said notification is to the following effect:—

FORT WILLIAM, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 19TH FEB. 1835.

The following copy of a proposed Act, read in Council for the first time on the 19th February, is published for general information:

ACT No. ——of 1835.

Be it enacted that from the day of—all powers whatever in criminal cases which by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such Justice.

That your Petitioners, Inhabitants of Calcutta, have hitherto believed that they had possessed or ought to possess as of right the enjoyment of the laws and institutions of Great Britain in the fullest and largest sense in which those laws and institutions provide for the protection and security of the lives, personal liberty and property of the subjects of Great Britain, in as far as they are applicable to the state of this colony.

That by several acts of the British Parliament various powers and authorities are vested in two or more justices of the peace to do certain acts which if done by one, or by any number less than the number specified in particular statutes authorizing the same, will be null and void.

That this provision of the British Legislative in so many instances obtaining, and invariably recognized and enforced by His Majesty's superior Courts of Justice, was enacted from no light, hasty, or frivolous motive, and for no temporary or trivial object but proceeded from a wise, careful and zealous regard to the liberty of the subject, and the protection of his property, from the illegal, inconsiderate, or partial abuse of power.

That if a provison of such nature be considered to be salutary and necessary in Great Britain were it still continues, in undiminished operation, still more in a very high degree, must it be salutary and necessary in the town of Calcutta; inasmuch as the Justices of the Peace in and for the said town of Calcutta not only have not the same legal knowledge or the same opportunites of acquiring experience previous to their nomination as in Great Britain, but they have to adjudicate under the peculiar disadvantages of, for the most part an almost total want of acquaintance with the language, customs and manners of the great majority of the inhabitants liable to their jurisdiction, and subject to their summary convictions.

That the evil of mistakes and erroneous adjudications under the authority of Justices of the Peace as at present subsisting, is in the serious and deliberate judgment of your Petitioners, deduced from attentive observation, most grave and alarming, and that such evil cannot but be greatly encreased by removing the necessity of at least ostensible consultation, and the form of deliberation and the additional regard which may be thence inferred to the consequences and due responsibility incidental to acts done under the authority of Justices of the Peace.

That your Petitioners upon these grounds conceive the proposed act, as read in Council for the first time on the 21st February last past, will be attended with the most injurious and dangerous consequences; that it will expose the liberty of the subject to liability of illegal violation from the ignorance, the haste, the caprice or partiality of a single magistrate, in a great variety of cases wherein the zealous and prudent caution of various acts of Parliament has thought it necessary to direct the deliberate co-operation of two or more, and that it is therefore in spirit and in effect directly opposed to the intent and objects of these acts of the British Legislature.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the 3d proposed act may not pass into a law, and that if necessary they may be heard by their Council against the same.—*Hurkaru.*

ADDRESS OF THE MISSIONARIES.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bantinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of India, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We, whose names are affixed, the Missionaries resident in Calcutta and its vicinity, from the Societies of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and of Protestant Dissenters, beg leave to approach your Lordship with this united expression of our high respect, and of our regret at your approaching departure from India.

The sentiments and language of political adulation, my Lord, are as far from our habitual feeling and habit as they would be derogatory to our spiritual office, and injurious to the moral interests which we subserve. To debateable matters of political science and experiment, therefore it is neither our duty nor our desire to advert, least of all on an occasion like the present. Many things in your Lordship's administration we appreciate only in silence and enjoyment.

It is as Christian Missionaries, my Lord, that we now approach you. If the general tenor of your Lordship's administration, as well as many of its special measures in particular, have been calculated, as we firmly believe, to promote the real welfare of India, and to aid forward whether, directly, the one great paramount object in which we individually labour, it would argue in us a culpable indifference to that object itself, or great insensibility to the means of its advancement, were we to omit thus publicly to offer the thankful expression of our respectful homage.

Education, under your Lordship's Government has reached a standard much higher, and made a progress far greater than in any former period of the British rule in India. Measures have been introduced eminently tending to elevate the Native character, to call forth the Native mind, to excite in it the sentiment of civism, and to interest all in the progress of the common wealfare:—such as the institution of Native Junes, and the appointment of Natives of talent and character to offices of greater trust and emolument in the secondary departments of Justice, as preparatory to still higher advancement. Your Lordship's readiness to receive, and even forwardness to invite the contributions of individual experience, wisdom, and observation to the general stock of public happiness has been strikingly exhibited: and it is a subject of special gratification that greater security also has been given to the possessions of converts to Christianity, who had in too many instances been disturbed by private persecution or legal spoliation; but who will now, it is to be trusted repose in tranquillity and safety under the shadow of an equal law. These, my Lord, are some of those acts and results of your Lordship's administration, that, under the blessing of Almighty God, have exerted, and must continue to exert the most beneficial influence on the moral and civil prosperity of British India.

The abolition of the impious and murderous rite of Suttee, by which the foul stain of blood, the blood of the innocent, victims to an unnatural, cruel, and degrading superstition, has at length been wiped away from the front of a Christian Government—multitudes of hapless widows and mothers annually preserved to their helpless families and to society, and a new impulse and direction given to the domestic affections; while the greatest hitherto existing obstacle to domestic education, in which national virtue has over its origin and cradle, has been at once and for ever removed. This measure alone, one which your Lordship had the wisdom and humanity to revolve upon, the courage and firmness to carry forward to completion, would be abundantly sufficient of itself to stamp an indelible character of benignity and mercy on your Lordship's administration, and for which millions yet unborn, will venerate your Lordship's memory.

We may be permitted also to advert to the generous aid your Lordship has in so may ways given to plans and institutions of general utility, Schools of instructions, benevolent establishments, schemes of new interest and benefit, have by your Lordship's encouragement and munificence been formed, fostered, or matured—thus not only conferring the most substantial advantages on the present, but securing them to succeeding generations.

If the departure of your Lordship would, under any circumstances, be viewed by us as a subject of regret, that feeling is greatly increased by a consideration of the cause which has accelerated it, and has terminated your Government at a period when the most important changes are to be introduced,—changes which your Lordship's experience, firmness and talent would, we had hoped, have so advantageously directed to a final and successful accomplishment.

We beg your Lordship to receive our united assurance of a grateful recognition of that Divine Providence by which Kings rule, and Princes decree judgment, in those beneficial results to India, to which we have adverted, and which the God of all the Kingdoms of the Earth has called and enabled you to bring about. To that same gracious power our fervent prayers are and shall be devoutly offered, for your Lordship's future health and welfare.

We will further only presume to add the strong sense we entertain of the advantages which your Lordship's excellent Lady has conferred upon the society of India, and upon those many institutions which have partaken so largely of her Ladyship's patrouage. The munificence of Lady William Bentinck's charities, the amiability of her manners, and the example of her virtues, have justly endeared her in no common degree to all. Deeply do we deplore the loss to be sustained in her Ladyship's as well as in your Lordship's departure; fervently do we unite in supplicating for, her health and happiness, gratefully shall we cherish the remembrance of her many excellencies.

Thankful for the kindness which we have now been permitted to approach your Lordship, we beg you to accept this expression of our sincere and most respectful sentiments and wishes, and have the honour to be

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants,

C. C. Aratoon, Baptist Missionary Society.
T. Boaz, London Missionary Society.
T. Bowyer, Incorporated Society P. G. F. P.
J. Campell, London Missionary Society.
W. Deere, Church Missionary Society.
J. D. Ellis, Baptist Missionay.
D. Ewart, Missionary of the Church of Scotland.
G. Gogerly, London Missionary Society.
J. Hæberlin, Church Missionary Society.
M. Hill, London Missionary Society.
J. Kruckeberg, Church Missionary Society.
* A. F. Lacroix, London Missionary Society.
J. Leechman, Serampore Mission.
J. Linke, Church Missionary Society.
J. Mack, Serampore Mission.
* W. Mackay, Missionary of the Church of Scotland
* Joshua Marshman, Serampore Mission.
* W. Morton, Incorporated Society P. G. F. P.
G. Mundy, London Missionary Society.
W. H. Pearce, Baptist Missionary Society.
G. Pearce, Baptist Missionary Society.
C. Piffard, London Missionary Society.
T. Reichardt, Church of England Missionary.
W. Robinson, Serampore Mission.
* T. Sandys, Church Missionary Society.
J. Thomas, Baptist Missionary Society.
J. Weitbrecht, Church Missionary Society.
* W. Yates, Baptist Missionary Society.

Those marked with an asterisk, formed the Deputation, that waited upon his Lordship.

Reply of Lord William Bentinck.

GENTLEMEN,

Returning to my Country and to my Friends, I can present to them no Testimonial so impressive as your address, that in the discharge of this great trust, I have done nothing to tarnish the national honour, or to forfeit their good opinion and esteem. Your holy profession—the excellence of your lives—the concurrence of so many Individuals of different persuasions, give a value to your approbation that is indeed most gratifying. I must at the same time recollect, that it is part of that charity which you so earnestly teach and practise, to think no evil, and to regard with indulgence, conduct that seems to emanate from good intentions. But even your praise must not mislead me from a deep consciousness and confessions of my own unworthiness, or make me forget that only in humble dependence upon the Giver of all mercies, I can hope by earnest prayer to obtain forgiveness for the unprofitable use I have made of the talents committed to my care.

I have the more reason to feel flattered by your kindness upon this occasion, in as much as it proceeds from those with whom, in their public capacity, I have carefully abstained from holding any communion. The professed object of your lives and labours is conversion. The fundamental principle of British rule—the compact to which the Government stands solemnly pledged is, strict neutrality. To this important maxim, policy as well as good faith, have enjoined upon me the most scrupulous observance. Because besides disarming the disloyal of his most powerful means of mischief—it tends to give contentment of mind to the good, and to form into one firm bulwark of defence, the confidence and attachment of the whole population. The same maxim of strict neutrality is peculiarly applicable to the question, now so much agitated, of general education. I venture to give it as my firm opinion, that in all the Schools and Colleges under the support of Government, this principle cannot be too strongly enforced, and that all interference or injudicious tampering with the religious belief of the Students, and all mingling, direct or indirect, of Christianity with the system of instruction, ought to be positively forbidden.

It is held I know by many, that the improvement of the human mind in India, if unaccompanied by instruction in a purer faith, is calculated to destroy that which exists, without substituting any thing in its place. One of our best and most useful Prelates, the late Bishop Turner, thought otherwise. His was an opinion in which the Moosulman, the Hindoo, and the Christian, all in fact who believe their faith to be true, ought to join—that the more the mind is enlightened, the better able it will be to appreciate religious and every other truth.

There is, I understand, in England, a large class of excellent persons, who consider as a compromise of principle, the protection afforded to the religious of the country; and would gladly induce more active interference on the part of the ruling power in the diffusion of Christianity. They may be assured that a more grievous error could not be entertained. The recollection of past ages, when conversion by whatever means, by fire and sword, if persuasion failed, was the first care of the conqueror, is not obliterated from the memory or apprehensions of the people: and the greatest obstacle to the cause they espouse would be the distrust any decided intervention of the Supreme Authority would inevitably create. The extension of Episcopacy was not without objection, as involving the great principle of neutrality. Known as this great Dignitary is to derive his office from the Crown, and bearing always the rank and character of one of the highest officers of the state, it is difficult for the public to see him in his other capacity of He[redacted] of the C[redacted] Missionaries, without [redacted] Government must [redacted] that the interest in their [redacted] connection with, and We may rely with, confidence in the exercise of the greatest caution in this respect on the part of our excellent Diocesian, but that caution is now, and will always be particularly called for.

Being as anxious as any of these excellent persons for the diffusion of Christianity through all Countries, but knowing better than they do the ground we stand upon, my humble, advice to them is, Rely exclusively upon the humble, pious, and learned Missionary. His labours, divested of all human power, create no distrust. Encourage education with all your means. The offer of religious truth in the School of the Missionary is without objection. It is or is not accepted. If it is not, the other seeds of instruction may take root and yield a rich and abundant harvest of improvement and future benefit. I would give them as an example in support of this advice the School founded exactly upon these principles, lately superintended by the estimable Mr. Duff, that has been attended with such unparallelled success. I would say to them finally, that they could not send to India too many labourers in the vineyard like those whom I have now the gratification of addressing.

Farewell. May God Almighty give you health and strength to prosecute your endeavours, and may He bless them with success!—*Friend of India.*

THE ADDRESS

OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

G. C. B. & G. C. H., Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—We beg leave respectfully to express to your Lordship our deep regret at your approaching departure from this country, and that the state of your Lordship's health has unfortunately rendered it necessary. In your Lordship the Agricultural Society has always found a patron who has taken an active interest in its proceedings. During the period you have presided over the Councils of India, the support and encouragement of the Government have uniformly been afforded to all our endeavours to improve the Agricultural productions of the country. To the aid which the Society has thus received, the experimental farm at Ackra owed its existence. Our report of the result of the imporant experiment, which have thus been tried, owing partly to the absence of our President, and to other circumstances over which we had no controul, has not yet been forwarded to Government. We feel assured, that when made it will shew, that there exists good grounds for our opinion that nothing but the application of skill and capital, is necessary to cause the chief agricultural products of India successfully to compete with those of America and the West Indies. We would here advert to the importation of American Cotton seed which we were enabled to effect by the assistance our funds received from Government. The distribution of the seed has been general throughout India, and has amongst the [redacted] population, excited much interest. The conseq[redacted] trust will be an encreased cultivation of c[redacted] a superior description. When we reflect [redacted] that it was not until after the year 1790 that [redacted] now its principal staple, and the source of [redacted] advantage to America, was introduced in[redacted] country, it is not too much to expect, that in future years its cultivation will become a source of equal benefit to India.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

MY HOME IS BY THE SEA.

BY MRS. ABDY.

(From the Metropolitan, for October.)

Oh! lead me not o'er banks of flowers,
In summer's garb arrayed,
To gaze on fair and fragrant bowers,
And groves of clustering shade;
Proudly I claim my birth and lot,
'Mid scenes more wild and free.
Your words, your glades, delight me not—
My Home is by the Sea.

You bid me mark the rising day,
Your gay parterre illume,
Glancing through almond trees its ray
O'er each faint flow'ret's bloom;
But I upon the rock's high verge,
Have loved at dawn to be,
And watched glad sunbeams gild the surge,
Tossed from the foaming sea!

And when the silvery stars of night,
From their dark chambers break,
You fondly view the pensive light
Sleep on the glassy lake;
You ask me if those waters clear,
Recall loved thoughts to me—
A cheating phantom they appear,
Mocking the vast, vast sea!

Your storms—I smile to think on them,
And trace their damage dread,
A wo dbine severed from its stem,
A scattered tulip-bed!
For I have seen the ship wrecked band
To the swift life-boat flee,
And welcomed strugglers to the strand,
Snatched from the raging sea!

Mariners, oft in pining mood,
Seem in the deep to trace
The verdant mead and leafy wood
Of their loved dwelling place;
Thus, though your gardens, groves, and vales,
Around my steps may be,
One image in my mind prevails—
The bright, the boundless sea.

I bear with me an ocean shell,
Its sounds to me are dear,—
Oh! like an old familiar spell,
It murmurs in my ear;
Even in exile, I rejoice
In some still spot to be
And greet its low mysterious voice,
The language of the sea.

Yet deem not that with cold neglect,
Your lawns and bowers I scan,
I could not fairer works expect
From the frail skill of man:
But since I first in childhood trod
The sands with footsteps free,
I traced the mighty hand of God
O'er the wide, pathless sea.

I wander on the lonely shore,
And wait his presence there;
His grace, his mercy I implore
In musing and in prayer:
And oft his voice appears to speak
Of heavenly hopes to me—
Then wonder not I pine to seek
My Home beside the Sea.

The advantages to be obtained from the improvement of the agricultural productions of British India will be greatly extended when, as we confidently hope, the staples of the country shall be relieved from the restrictions which now operate to their prejudice, and which have in a great degree prevented to good effects, which it was the object of this Society to promote. We have lately forwarded to England Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties on East Indian Produce, with those of the West Indies and the Mauritius, and pointing out the obstacles that exist to their growth [illegible] improvement [illegible]dship it is unnecessary for us to [illegible] to the Agricultural prosperity of India, that [illegible]rangements should be removed. We would [illegible] your Lordship's support to the objects of our petition, confident that in you the interests of India will always find a protector and a friend. Your Lordship is well aware, that the cultivation of the Sugar-cane can be carried on in this country, to an almost unlimited extent; an object of the highest importance to its vast and impoverished population. We would on their behalf call to your Lordship's observation, that whatever claims the West India colonies, or the Mauritius might formerly have had to monopolize the supply of the home market, the munificent grant lately bestowed upon them to procure the emancipation of the negro population ought now to be considered, as a sufficient answer to any further consideration at the expense of the community at large.

Next to the unequal burthen that is laid in the English market upon the Sugar, and some other productions of this country, we conceive that the vexatious system of restrictions upon the Indian market, which goes by the general name of the Transit duties, offers the most serious obstacle to the proper development of the agricultural resources of India, we have observed with sincere satisfaction, the preliminary measures which have been adopted by your Lordship for the removal of this grievance. Should these measures result, as we trust they will, in the abolition of the internal Custom-Houses, the people of India will owe to your Lordship the boon of freedom of the home market, and will be relieved from the ruinous extortions and delays to which they are at present daily subjected on almost all the great routes of trade, and which, while they diminish to the producers the demand for his produce, cause to the consumers, that is, to the whole of the people of India, general increase in the price of commodities.

We view with pleasure the measures adopted by your Lordship's government to improve the internal communications of this country, as another means which will indirectly tend to benefit its agricultural interests. The communication by steam with the Upper Provinces has been established under your Lordship's direction; and we trust that the same enlarged views which have induced the present government to plan and commence the great roads throughout the country, will be followed up by your successors.

There is another measure most intimately connected with the objects of this Society on which we cannot be silent. It is to your Lordship that we are indebted for the important enquiry that has been made whether the culture of the Tea plant can be introduced into Hindoostan. A Committee has been formed by Government and most active investigations have taken place with that object. In the progress of this Committee a discovery has been made, which we do not hesitate to pronounce as one of a most interesting and important nature as connected with the commercial and agricultural interests of this empire, we allude to the existence of the real and genuine Tea plant of China indigenous within the Honorable Company's [illegible] in Upper Assam. This shrub is no longer [illegible] looked upon as a plant of doubtful introduction, it exists already planted by the hand of nature through a vast extent of territory in upper Assam, bordering on the Chinese [illegible] Chinese provinces of Shore and Yunnan, where it is at present cultivated for its leaf, both for consumption and exportation. We cannot therefore but anticipate the best results from these enquiries now, as we understand, on active operation.

We cannot conclude without requesting your Lordship to accept our sincere wishes for your restoration to health, and that your life may long be spared to enable you to pursue that path of honorable usefulness in which your Lordship has been so greatly distinguished.

(Signed) EDWARD RYAN,
On the behalf and by the direction of the Agricultural Society of India.

THE REPLY OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE ABOVE.

Eagerly devoted, for many years previous to my return to India, to agricultural pursuits, it has been a deprivation of much amusement and interests to have been debarred by my public duties from taking any part in the transactions of your Society; I have however had ample means of estimating the utility of your labours, and the zeal and ardour with which they have been prosecuted—I congratulate you at the same time upon having a President so well able by his anxious co-operation and high influence to second your endeavours to better the condition of the people in this most important branch of rural economy.

As for all the great measures of justice and policy to which you refer—the equalization of the duties upon those great products of the country that would be mutually beneficial to India and to Britain—I think we may confidently rely upon their being no longer delayed. It will however, be my duty to represent to the Home Authorities the injustice and impolicy of existing discouragements. Those in India, which have been such a dead weight upon her commercial and agricultural prosperity, are in a fair train of being very much diminished, if not totally abolished, as I hope may be the result.

It is impossible not to deplore the same defective state in the Agricultural, as in every other science in this country. Look where you will—examine the whole scheme of this Indian system, and you find the same results—poverty, inferiority, degradation in every shape. For all these evils, knowledge, knowledge, knowledge is the universal cure.

It is to be hoped that the progress in European literature, will lead to those improvements in agriculture which, during the last half century, have so much benefited the mother country. It was my intention, had I remained in India, to have proposed the establishment of small farms or rather examples of improved modes of cultivation and cropping, and of preparing for distribution seeds and plants of the superior products. It is part of the general education in which a very small annual sum, well expended, might have been attended with inestimable advantages, The very limited establishment and means at most at your disposal have shown what might be done. We must not forget that the Government is the Landlord of the country, possessing both the means and knowledge of improvement, and putting all obligations of public duty aside, is the most interested in the advancement in wealth and comfort of its numerous tenantry.

I cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of the Society, the superior cart and animal in general use in the Madras Presidency. The large, high-spoked wheel is every where seen, and the bullock is of a very much larger size. A very few rupees would enable the Society to expose annually for sale a small number of the former. The loss could not be great, and the experiment of a few years would shew the greater weight, which the high wheel by more easily overcoming obstacles, will draw. The inferiority of the cattle in Bengal is owing, in my opinion, to the defect in the system of cropping, which provides no artificial food for the animals during the dry season. There is a high plant at Rio Janeiro, introduced from the Coast of Africa, but the name of which I forget, that I think would be a most valuable acquisition. I brought from thence some plants with me, but the greater part perished at sea, and I have not heard what has attended those which were transferred to the Botanical Garden in Dr Wallich's absence.

Accept, I request, in conclusion, my very grateful acknowledgements for this very flattering mark of your consideration and regard.—*Courier, March* 21.

By the *Mavis* arrived to-day from Singapore, letters have been received to the 21st February, which announce that all the Junk-secured from the *Sylph* namely 994 chests and 31 Balls, had been shipped in the bark *Sophia* for China, engaged at a freight of 4 Dollars per chest, and expected to sail on the 26th ultimo. Captain Wallace, of the *Sylph* accompanies it as Agent in charge, with authority from the Singapore Agents of the various Insurance Offices to arrange with one of the influential Houses there, regarding the sale of the goods, and to remit the proceeds to the Bank of Bengal for the benefit of the concerned. The instructions sent from Calcutta will of course be too late to supersede this arrangement, as regards Captain Wallace at least; but according to the information before us, this is no matter of regret, for all agree in declaring that, no man could have conducted himself with more propriety and zeal. "We should be wanting in our duty (say they) the agents to the Insurance Offices) if we did not bring to the notice of the Insurance Offices the highly meritorious conduct of Captain Wallace, his officers and crew, during this trying emergency. A great part of the Opium having to be dived for when there was eight feet water in the vessel and much difficulty experienced in breaking out the chests from the swelling of the Hides and Gunnies, the labour and fatigue were excessive. Captain Wallace and all his crew were exposed to the weather for a period of 16 days, from which all of them have suffered greatly in their health."

Captain Wallace thinks the vessel will hold together till the southerly monsoon sets in, when the water will be smooth, and it may be possible to get her off; but this is a feeble hope. In the mean time a gun boat is to be stationed near the wreck for the protection of the property, and the Dutch Authorities have also promised to station a small guard on the beach.

Captain Hawkins of the *Clive* has refused one eighth of the value of the Opium for Salvage, and therefore retains his lien upon it, intending to follow up his claim for one-third of the proceeds.

The price of Bengal Opium at Singapore was 500 dollars for cash, and 500 with 4 months credit.—*Courier, March* 21.

Some time ago we quoted a paragraph in the *Calcutta Courier*, announcing the probable loss of the Bark *Charles Eaton*, which from the slight grounds on which the inference appeared to be founded, and some information we received on the subject we were disposed to doubt; but the *Madras Times* received this morning contains the following confirmation of the malancholy fact:—

"We are sorry to learn that the ship *Mercury* from Padang the 10th March brings account of the "*Charles Eaton*" having been seen high and dry on the Barrier reef in Torres straits—with her bows stove in, and her top gallant yards across!—no soul on board—it will be recollected this ill fated vessel was bound to China, and that serious apprehensions have been entertained for her safety for some time past."

The following is an extract of a letter received from Padang, dated the 16th December, 1834:—

"We are under great apprehension on account of the Malays: they recently had a skirmish with the Dutch troops and defeated them, killing an officer and thirty-two men, and the people in the town ever since have become most daring and insolent in their deportment towards us. Mrs. G——'s cook, on receiving a slight reprimand from her for neglecting his duty, drew his knife, stabbed her in the side, and then fled to the hills and joined his countrymen. The wound received was a very dangerous one, and as she was in an advanced state of pregnacy, the surgeons gave her up; however, she has recovered, and was, a few days ago, safely delivered. The perpetration of murder has almost become an every day occurrence, but hitherto the Malays only have been the victims."

The following is an extract of a late London letter:

"Raw Silk continues in demand. The extensive importations from China prevent, for the present, a further advance on the already high prices.

"Corals in demand.

"Coffee has been in active demand for the very clean sorts—sound berries, well garbled.

"In Saltpetre there is a sad falling off; it is now worth only 21 to 26, nor is there any immediate prospect of amendment.

"In Lac Dye there is a little better demand, but no improvement in prices.

Shell Lac is abundant and will not warrant more than 30 rupees for very fine clear—not speckly or dark.

"Pepper, if very good and well garbled, will bear a tolerable price; clean Malabar 3⅞ to 3½: Coast, if very clean and heavy, sound berries, 3d.

"In Cotton, a reduction of 10 per cent, is likely to follow upon a large American crop."—*Hurkaru, March* 23.

AGRA.

JUBULPOOR.—A distressing circumstance occurred near this on the 4th instant, in an attempt to commit suicide by Lieutenant M. Nicolson of the 26th Native Infantry who is suffering under mental derangement.—While on his way from Hussingabad, where his corps is stationed, to Calcutta, under the care of the Quarter Master Serjeant of his Regiment he attempted to cut his throat with a knife, but was prevented.—On the fourth inst while on march from Jubulpoor, he repeated the attempt. —He had gone out in the morning from his tent and sat down, and seeing a Sipahees bayonet he seized it, and stabbed himself in the side—He was immediately brought into this station.—The wound which he gave himself is very severe, being about five inches deep; notwithstanding this however, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Captain Sleeman has arrived here, where he remains, according to the recent Thuggee regulations.—Six hundred Thugs were expected on the 13th instant.—The present Jail can only afford accommodation for between three and four hundred malefactors, so that additional buildings will probably be erected, to meet the present great demand for Jail-room.—Such large measures as this, must however, cause a great decrease in the number of those who carry on the business of Thuggee.

SHEKHUWATEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Camp, Dholera, 14th March.—Dear Mr Editor,—The 36th Regiment marched from hence this morning in progress to Agra, but with instructions from Major Alves to halt at Narainpoor, four stages off, when he expects to be able to give them their final rookshut, for as yet he has only received private intelligence of the intention of Government not to interfere in the affairs of Jeypoor. It is probable, however, that a public despatch on this subject will arrive in a day or two, so that their detention at Narainpoor will be short. The 20th Regiment arrived here from Delhi on the 6th, when the 36th expected to be allowed to depart at once to their destination, but their hopes were frustrated by Major Alves, who thought it necessary to keep them here on his own responsibility, in the event of their services being required at Jeypoor. Captain Templer, with two Companies of the 22nd, joined us on the 5th instant from Sambhur; Lieut. Western and two Companies of Sappers succeeded in destroying the defences of Cheeplata, Ganta, and other small places to the South of Patun, where he experienced a temporary opposition from the Meena population, who were most reluctant to see their strong holds destroyed, but succumbed in the end. The work of the Sappers being now finished, they will return shortly, it is said, to Delhi.

We had a most severe storm of wind, hail, and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, on the afternoon of the 12: it lasted for two hours, and though it has rendered the air delightfully cool, has we fear, done extensive injury to the fine crops of this district. There had previously been a heavy fall of rain on the night of the 8th, which a month ago would have been most beneficial to the country, and would have saved great labour in irrigating the fields: but as the grain is now formed and ripening rapidly, it can be of no use in that way though it has proved very acceptable to us by laying the dust, and lowering the temperature. The weather is still boisterous, cloudy, and unsettled, which we hope will retard the advance of the hot season considerably. About a mile East of our camp, & extending for two miles South of the small village of Autaree, there is a low ridge containing a remarkable dyke of iron ore, which rises from the hill like a wall, and terminates to the South in a high bluff point, where the iron stone rises in cliffs to the height of 20 or 25 feet. The dyke is composed of large masses piled one above the other, from 4 to 10 feet thick. The want of wood and charcoal in this district prevents its being extensively worked, but small quantities are exported to Alwur and villages nearer this, where the materials for smelting it are more abundant. The ore seems very pure, and the supply is quite inexhaustible. In some places it produces a most extraordinary effect on the magnet, while in others, in the immediate vicinity, it has no influence on it whatever. A coarse white sparkling marble is also found and quarried near Autri; it is exported to Patun, Delhi, Narnoul and other places. The marble strata lie close to the iron. At Maoada, 5 or 6 miles West of Patun, Tali (talc) is found in large plates.

Major Alves is now somewhere in the vicinity of Patun, and as soon as he receives official intimation of Government to allow the Jeypoorians to hang, drown, and poison themselves and each other as they please, we may expect the long desired permission to proceed and settle ourselves as best we can at Islampoora: having to sit the only season for doing so with any effect in a most unprofitable inactivity in this neighbourhood.—*Delhi Gazette.—Akbhar, March* 21.

EUROPE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—(THIS DAY.)

DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY—EXPLANATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(From the Courier, Nov. 17.)

After the Lord Chancellor had disposed of one or two motions of no public interest, Sir Charles Wetherell entered the Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR immediately addressed the Learned Council in nearly the following words:—"Sir Charles Wetherell, seeing you in Court, I will take this opportunity of alluding to the important case of the Attorney-General, v. Shore, which relates to Lady Hewley's charity, as, under the present circumstances of the administration, I consider it necessary that some arrangement should be made. In the first place, however, I beg thus publicly to state that I mean to, and will give up the great seal—I say emphatically that I *will* give up the great seal—and I now say so in order to remove all doubt, if any doubt should remain on the subject. There is not the least doubt or hesitation in my mind [illegible] great seal will go from my h[illegible] is possible for me to di[illegible] my official business. [illegible]ship very emphatically been utterly amazed, astonished, and indignant at any person or persons, presuming to doubt, that such was my intention. There is no part of my public life which gives any individual a right to slander me by doubting that under circumstances like the present I should hesitate for one moment as to the course I shall pursue; and I again repeat, that I shall give up the great seal instantly. I am, however, it must be remembered, bound in justice to the suitors of the Court to remain in office until, I have put them into the situation in which they ought to be, I therefore, certainly shall remain until I have given judgment in the cases that have been argued before me, and I cannot do this in a hurried manner. The consequence of my not giving judgment on these cases would be nothing more nor less than this—putting the parties to the expense of a re-hearing before my successor. I think that I shall be able to give all these judgments in the course of three or four days. I cannot however, as I said before hurry them, as such a course would be highly inexpedient to the cause of justice. I therefore, calculate that by Friday or Saturday, at latest—it may be sooner—I shall give up the great seal. The case of the Attorney-General v. Shore weighs much on my mind, as I consider it a case of vast importance, and after having heard so much of the argument, during which I was assisted by two Learned Judges of the Courts below, I shall exceedingly regret leaving office without disposing of it. Besides it would be unfair to my successor, were I so to do, for he must re-hear all the lengthened arguments which I have paid the greatest attention to. I therefore propose to hear the conclusion of the argument, and strongly recommend all the parties to bind themselves to take my judgment after I have left office with or without reasons.

The Solicitor-General.—I suppose, my Lord, that if the parties agree to this course it will not preclude them from an appeal to the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor.—Certainly not, I am most anxious, however, they should agree to take my judgment, as, if the case should come on for a re-hearing before my successor, they may possibly on that occasion, lose the able assistance of Sir Edward Sugden.

Sir Charles Wetherell was obliged for the suggestion of his Lordship and, as far as he was personally concerned, he would be quite as satisfied to take his Lordship's judgment after leaving office as before.

Sir Edward Sugden here entered the Court, when,

The Lord Chancellor again mentioned that it was his determination to give up the great seal in the course of the present week. He stated it thus openly and publicly to put a check on the absurd and ridiculous reports which had been circulated, that he, under any circumstances, would remain in office. He treated, however, these reports with the contempt their malignity deserved.

A very long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir C. Wetherell, Sir Edward Sugden, the Solicitor-General, and the other counsel engaged in the cause, expressed themselves favourable to his Lordship's suggestion; but as the case was one of so much importance, they wished to consult their clients before they gave a final answer.

The Lord Chancellor—Then let me know the result to-morrow morning.

The Court then proceeded with an appeal.

His Lordship said he should rise at two o'clock to attend a Council.

During the time of the above proceedings profound silence reigned throughout a most crowded Court. All the Barristers present were standing, and at its conclusion the Court was immediately nearly deserted.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—Nov. 18.

We may venture to clear up some doubts hinted to Lord Stanley's joining a Government formed of the bitter opponents of the Reform Bill. There is as much chance of this as of Lord Spencer (Alhorp) giving them his assistance. On one point, and one point only, Lord Stanley may agree with them; and on that point he was so much at issue with the great majority of the House of Commons, that he was obliged to resign his place in Lord Grey's Administration. True it is, that the new Government is to be formed on a decided resistance to an appropriation of any part of the enormous Church revenues of Ireland to other purposes than those to which they are now applied; and it may be possible that on that particular question, the Tories may have the benefit of Lord Stanley's, Sir James Graham's and possibly some half-dozen votes, which, on all other subjects, must be given in favour of measures of reform, to which they are pledged equally with the members of Lord Melbourne's Government. The public will not be deceived by such stories. The Administration is to be the military one of "His Highness," who has already united in his own person the two offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Home Secretary, aided by the good reformers who, we see, from the Court Circular, from the council at which his Grace was sworn in yesterday, Lords Lyndhurst, Jersey, Rosslyn, Maryborough, Cowley, (the whole family), the SPEAKER, Messrs. Goulburn, Hardinge, &c. Were, or are not these men the bitterest enemies of reform? and can it be believed that it is possible for them to carry on the King's Government by any measure short of a virtual repeal of the Reform Bill? The question, then, for the people to decide is, whether that Bill shall be maintained on the statute book or not, and on that point the electors of Great Britain will be called upon to take their stand at the impending dissolution.

We believe it is true, that the dissolution may be deferred, and some other arrangements postponed, till Sir Robert Peel's arrival, or until it is ascertained how far he will make himself a party to this insane crusade against the liberties of his countrymen. But there cannot be the most remote doubt that a dissolution must soon take place; and we entreat electors and representatives to be equally in their guard against the manœuvres, the tricks, and the means that will be applied with little scruple by these hoary and experienced dealers in corruption.

It is their last stake. A large proportion of the wealthy and landed aristocracy, already smarting under the economical reforms of the late Government, and seeing the little hope of providing for their hungry families and dependants in future out of the pockets of the people, are willing to make large pecuniary sacrifices in an effort to overthrow the Reform Bill, and will apply their means to oppose popular candidates in the counties and cities, where tenants and freemen are supposed to be within the reach of their influence. The struggle will be a severe, but it can not be a doubtful one. It is the last stake of the Tories—it will be the last struggle of the people.

The Duke, it appears, selects the office of Home Secretary for his especial protection. The people will probably require keeping in order. That may be the opinion of some Court sycophants and candidates for promotion in time of profound peace at the Horse-guards, but we mistake much, if any excuse is given for military interference. There will be no disturbance of the peace. The people know what advantage least excess will give to their enemies.

We understand that his Highness the Duke of Wellington, immediately after obtaining the Seals, did business at the Home Office, and proceeded next to the Horse Guards. The people of England will know what this means.

Every man who hints at the possibility of any reform from a Ministry at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington, is an enemy to reform in his heat, if he is not a fool. What are we to think of the logic of those who blame the Whigs for not doing more in the way of Reform, and yet would confide in the men who prevented the Whigs from doing more? Mr. Williams who, at the meeting in Guildhall, reproached the Whigs with having proceeded in their Corporation inquiry subject to refusal of information on the part of those who possessed the best means of giving information, ought to have known that the Whigs proceeded in the best way they could: they issued a Commission, because they could not not have carried a Bill through the Lords. However, the people understand why the Whigs are out and why the Duke is in.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE,—14TH NOVEMBER, 1834.

(From the London Gazette, November 7.)

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Richard Knox, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hinde, deceased. Dated 20th April 1834.

Cornet Thomas Bates, from the half-pay of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Knox. Dated 14th November 1834.

4th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Cosby William Wolsely, from the 33d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moneypenny, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 11th July last, has been cancelled. Dated 14th November 1834.

6th Foot, Hector Carrington English, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Richardson, promoted. Dated 14th November 1834.

10th Foot, Captain William Rannie, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice William Thomas Harrison, who exchanges. Dated 14th November 1834.

33d Foot, William Le Poer Trench, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wolseley, promoted in the 4th Regiment of Foot. Dated 14th November 1834.

62d Foot, Second-Lieutenant Henry Charles Hodgson, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sherlock, who retires. Dated 14th November 1834.

Ceylon Regiment, Nicholas Fenwick Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hodgson, promoted in the 62d Regiment of Foot. Dated 14th November 1834.

(From the John Bull, November 16.)

On Monday morning the whole of the regiment of artillery stationed at Woolwich were assembled at the barracks to hear a Court Martial read upon John Smith, a private artilleryman, who was lately found guilty of theft. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be drummed out of the regiment as a rogue and vagabond. The troops formed into line, and the band immediately played "The rogue's march." The fellow was then conducted to the gate of the barrack-yard, and kicked out in the most unceremonious manner. This system has been frequently adopted at Woolwich, and it is said has been found a very excellent substitute for flogging.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's list of visitors on Tuesday morning at the Horse Guards, consisted of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Inglis, Colonel Beresford, Colonel Sir J. May, Colonel Smith Colonel Coloy, Colonel Batty, Colonel Hailes, Colonel Bishopp, Major McPherson, Major Beetham, Major Waller, Major-General Sir James Bathurst, Colonel Doyle, Major-General Sir J. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingston, and about fifty other officers.

The general court-martial held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, upon Ensign Strangway, of the 71st, on charges preferred by his Commanding Officer, found him guilty upon five minor charges, and honourably acquitted him of the two graver ones. He was sentenced to be reprimanded, which was done by Major-General Chapman.

Chatham.—We understand that it is intended by the officers of the Royal Artillery at Chatham to give a grand oratorio on the occasion of re-opening the beautiful military chapel in their barracks, the chapel having for some time past been undergoing repair.

General Lord Hill is on a visiting tour to his numerous connections in Shropshire. His Lordship will stop some weeks at his own seat of Hardwick Grange, and will not resume his official functions at the Horse Guards, until next month.

MONEY-MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 17.

(From the Morning Chronicle, November 18.)

The stupor of astonishment attendant upon the first announcement of the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry having given way to a more calm view of the consequences of that measure, the conviction comes home to the minds of men of every variety of political opinion, that a Tory Administration, acting upon Tory principles, can have no secure footing for a single week after the meeting of the present House of Commons, or of a newly-constituted one, should the present assertors of the right to govern the many, for the greatest possible advantage of a few, imagine that such an experiment would further their selfish ends. They who have been accustomed to consider the people of this empire as men deserving to enjoy the benefits of liberal government, feel a well-grounded confidence that in this critical emergency, the people will be true to themselves, and will not suffer their hopes of the extension of reform principles to be blighted by committing them to the care of their bitterest enemies. On the other hand, the advocates of Toryism are anxiously inculcating the notion that for all practical purposes the new Ministry will be found as secure and state reformers as their predecessors.

From these conjointed considerations a sort of confidence has arisen that no great changes in policy, foreign or domestic, would be immediately attempted; and in the Money Market, which is acted upon by present and transient circumstances, rather than by those which are prospective and permanent, this is sufficient to improve the relaxed tone of some of the quotations. Consols on Saturday at 90¾ to ⅞, and after some fluctuation left off to-day at 91 to ⅛. Bank stock and India Stock, however, are ½ per cent. worse; Exchequer Bills are 1s. lower, and India Bonds have declined 3.

In the Foreign Market a slight improvement has also taken place; Spanish Bonds leaving off ½ per cent. better than on Saturday, and Portugues ¼ per cent. An advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. is shown in Dutch stock.

Out of the limits of the Exchange the citizens have not been idle to-day in the matter of the recent charge; a requisition to the Lord Mayor to call a Court of Common Council for the purpose of addressing the King in favour of reform is in course of signature, and measures are in operation for obtaining a Common Hall for the same object, and also a county meeting in Middlesex.

(From the Courier, November 18.)

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—"The uneasiness in the money Markets, has this morning very materially subsided, and the prices of most the Securities have been without any fluctuations of consequence since the opening.

"The letters from Paris of Sunday's date tended to produce a degree of confidence, as they contain accounts of the re-formation of the French Cabinet.

"No further accounts had been received from Madrid, nor had the news of our Ministerial alterations reached the French capital.

"Consols are, and have been during the morning, at 91⅛ buyers for the Account; Spanish Stock is 34¾; Portuguese, 85⅝; Cuilian, 33 34; Colombian; Dutch, Five per Cents., 98¼; Two and a Half per Cent., 52⅛; and other Stocks without alteration.

"We have papers from Montreal and Quebec, but they contain no interesting information.

"TWO O'CLOCK.

"Without any news or reports, Consols remain steady at 91⅛; buyers for the Account. Bank Stock is 221½ 222½; and India Stock 265; Exchequer Bills are 39 41; and India Bonds 18 20 p. m.

"In the Foreign Market Spanish Stock is 34¾; Portuguese 85⅝; Belgian 93; Mexican 41; and other Securities at the previous quotations without alteration."

WEST INDIES.

(From the Examiner, November 16.)

A very frightful hurricane has desolated the Island of Dominica. It arose on the night of the 20th September. The works on two-thirds of the principal sugar-estates are levelled to the ground, the canes blown flat on the earth, and in many instances buried in the mud and blown from the soil; every description of provisions above ground completely swept away, and the face of the country, which exhibited the utmost luxuriance of vegetation, a few days before, has now assumed the appearance of a general conflagration having passed over it. The little coffee that was on the trees of course is lost; but that would be a trifling loss, were not the greater part of the trees torn up by the roots—in fact, every step we advance in inquiry brings us to a more melancholy picture, if possible, than the former, "God only knows," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "what will become of this devoted island; more complete ruin cannot be conceived; without a positive assurance, of liberal assistance, few estates will think of re-establishing their works; and how our people are to be fed after the few ripe provisions which may be saved are exhausted, we know not; the prospects before us at present are indeed dreary; and although I am not of that gloomy or desponding cast of mind that is apt to despair, I must confess our losses appear to me irremediable.

THE LATE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

A few desultory notices respecting the devastated edifices of the Legislature may be of some interest at this juncture. An article of similiar character appeared in this journal on Friday.

In the reign of Henry VIII., when a fire so damaged the old Palace of Edward the Confessor in Westminster, as to occasion the Court to remove to Whitehall and St. James's, it was ordained by an act of Parliament that Whitehall, with the buildings and park, and also the ancient palace of the Confessor, and all houses on both sides of the way from Charing-cross to Westminster-hall, should be called King's Palace of Westminster for ever. For the sake of an amusing anecdote, it may be observed that there was a room in the old palace called the Cage Chamber, which, on a presumption raised from the story, is supposed to have been next the river. Willoughby, the ornithologist, relates that Gesner, the naturalist, informed him he had been told by a friend, that in the reign of Henry VIII. a parrot fell from the Old Palace into the river, and seasonably remembering a cry it had often heard, it loudly squalled "A boat! a boat! for twenty pound!" Upon which an expert boatman hurried off to the bird, and taking it up restored it to the King, hoping for the reward the bird had promised in its danger. The King demurred to the claim; but assented that the man should have whatever the parrot might then declare to be his due. Upon which the feathered ingrate called out another cry familiar to his ear "give the knave a groat!"

It has been supposed that, before the erection of Westminster-hall, the Court of Requests was the great hall of the Confessor's palace, and that it was called Whitehall. In 1429, John of Gaunt sat there as seneschal, to determine claims preparatory to the coronation of Henry VI., and there on the day after the coronation the Prince of Portugal's son was knighted. In Stowe's time, 1618, the Court of Wards and Liveries was held in the same room with the Court of Requests. This chamber was the late House of Lords, or rather, it was occupied by the peers as a place of sitting, and by offices connected with their functions. Although the greater part of the Court of Requests was devoted to the Lords, as their house, part of the north end of the ancient apartment was divided from the house itself, and formed into a lobby, through which the Commons went when summoned to attend in the House of Lords upon the opening or prorogation of Parliament by the King or his commissioners, and on other occasions requiring the joint presence of the two houses of Legislature.

The walls of the House of Lords were decorated with some remarkable tapestry, representing the engagements between the English fleets and the memorable Armada, fitted out in Spain for the invasion and conquest of England. These pictures in tapestry had been given to Queen Elizabeth by the States of Holland. On the borders were portraits of the great admirals and commanders of the English fleet. They were not put up in the House of Lords as hangings in the old manner of hanging tapestry, but were enclosed in large frames of brown-stained wood, and hung flat against the walls. At the time of the union with Ireland they were taken down and cleaned and carefully replaced.

Adjacent to the House of Lords was the Painted Chamber. This was a large apartment, chiefly used for conferences between the Houses of Parliament, or their committees. A convenient gallery of communication between the places of their respective sitting enabled members of the House of Commons to enter the Painted Chamber without crowding. Anciently Parliaments were opened in this chamber, which is said to have been the bed-chamber of Edward the Confessor. Penmouth, speaking of this room, says, "It makes a very poor appearance, being hung with very ancient French or Arras tapestry, which, by the names worked over the figures, seems to relate to the Trojan war: windows are of the ancient simple Gothic." In 1800, the Painted Chamber was used as a temporary place of meeting by the House of Commons, while St. Stephen's Chapel was undergoing alterations, and the tapestry having been removed, the wall were found covered with paintings, supposed to have been executed early in the century, representing battles and warlike achievements. On the outside of a wall of the Painted Chamber, near were Cotton-house formerly stood, there were shields of the Cotton arms wrought in stone.

Until within a few years there was a range of low buildings, called Cotton-garden. These were adjacent to the Painted Chamber, and contained a room, supposed to have been a private oratory of Edward the Confessor, which became appropriated to the valuable library of manuscripts and state papers formed by Sir Robert Cotton, a distinguished antiquary and statesman in the reign of James I. Under Charles I. this eminent man fell into undeserved disgrace, owing to his librarian having permitted copies to be taken and circulated from a tract in his possession, which proposed "to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments." For this offence, Cotton's library was sequestrated, and in 1631 he died of a broken heart, having previously caused to be signified to the Privy Council "that their so long detaining his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady." The fate of this library is remarkable. It continued in sequestration from its having supplied attract in favour of the Royal prerogative, and during the civil wars all documents of a loyal and constitutional nature were industriously sought after in order to be destroyed. After its restoration to the Cotton family an act passed for preserving it in the house at Westminster, called Cotton-house; but this house having been purchased by Queen Anne, the Cottonian Library was removed to Essex-house, Essex-street, Strand, where it continued until 1730, and then it was removed to Ashburnham-house, in Little Dean's-yard, Westminster. On the 23d of October, 1731, many of the manuscripts were destroyed and others damaged by a fire in that place, whence it was once more removed to the dormitary of Westminster School. Upon that event, Mr. Speaker Onslow and other gentlemen who felt interested in the preservation of our national monuments caused a Parlimentary committee to inquire and report upon those and other records of the kingdom; and their report, especially as respects the damage sustained by the Cotton manuscripts, forms a highly interesting document. On the formation of the British Museum, in 1753, the Cottonian Library was purchased by act of Parliament, and finally deposited in that national storehouse of literature, where it still remains.

Guy Fawkes's conspiracy, commonly called the Powder Plot, purposed the destruction of the House of Lords, as being the Chamber in which the three Estates of the kingdom would be assembled in Parliament. To insure the execution of this sanguinary plot, a house was hired on the spot occupied by the colonnaded entrance of late used by the peers on alighting from their carriages to pass into the House. In a cellar beneath Fawkes commenced operations on the 11th of December, 1604, and continued with confederates to work upon a mine, until about Christmas they brought it to the ancient foundation wall of the House of Lords, which they found to be nine feet in thickness. This wall they wrought half way through by Candlemass, when, being alarmed by a rushing noise on the other side, Fawkes went to see what occasioned it, and found it to be from a cellar immediately under the House of Lords, where coals had been laid, and were then selling, and that the cellar was to be let. This subterraneous chamber the conspirators immediately hired. It was 77 feet long, and upwards of 24 feet wide. Here, from Lent until September, they were employed in gradually collecting and depositing 36 barrels of gunpowder, which they covered with billets and faggots. On the day Parliament met they intended to fire the mass by a slow-burning train or match, which Fawkes was to ignite; during the burning he was to escape by crossing the river in a boat to Lambeth, and there await the destruction of the King, Lords, and Commons, by a dreadful explosion. But on the 1st of November the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod acquainted the Lords that sounds of great knocking and digging in the earth of the cellars below them disquieted many inhabitants of the old palace, and it was immediately ordered that all the cellars and vaults under and near the House should be cleared forthwith, and sentinels placed to watch them night and day. The sudden execution of this order led to the discovery of the preparations and the seizure of the conspirators, who were executed over against the Parliament-house. In consequence of this event, it became a practice from that time before the opening of every session, for the Lord Great Chamberlain and other officers of state to inspect and examine the rooms and cellars near or adjacent to both houses of Parliament. The cellar hired by Fawkes and his coadjutors had been the kitchen of the Confessor's palace.

Although St. Stephen's Chapel is said to have been built by King Stephen, it is known that a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen existed there in the reign of John, for in 1203 that King granted to Baldwin, of London, clerk of his Exchequer, the chapelship of St. Stephen, at Westminster. It became the object of munificence under many Sovereigns, and the scene of many Royal ceremonials. During the reign of Henry III. it was expensively decorated. In 1239 he ordered 100 wax candles to be placed in St. Stephen's Chapel on the anniversary of that saint. Four years afterwards he issued a Royal mandate signifying that he had not in his chapel wages to the amount of 200 marks, and directing the valuable image of St. Mary (belonging to the chapel) to be pawned, on condition of its being deposited in a decent place. The same King ordered to be painted his seat in the chapel, and the figures of the King and Queen on the opposite side of the chancel. In 1247 he ordered his treasurer to get made a wax candle of 1000, for

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his chapel of St. Stephen, and there exists an order of the same king in 1350 for painting the figures of the Apostles round the chapel, with the Last Judgment at the west end, and a portrait of the blessed Virgin on a board. The records of expenses during the great reparation of the chapel in the reign of Edward I. contain charges for the daily employment of from 11 to 14 painters, which render it presumptive that they were employed on portraits, historical subjects, or ideal representations; and from the nature of the materials which are specified, there is ground for supposing that these works were executed in oil, at a period at least 150 years before John ab Eyck, the supposed inventor of oil-painting.

Among the obits directed to be observed for benefactors to St. Stephen's Chapel are the names of Queen Philippa and Edward the Black Prince, around the chapel itself, upon the frize under the windows, were the arms of the King, the Queen, the younger branches of the Royal Family, and very many of the nobility. From the time of Edward III. little is known of the history of the chapel. At the north-west corner of the Speaker's house a stone tower, about 24 feet by 17 feet square adjourning the east side of Westminster-hall, is believed to have been the bell-tower of the chapel. In 1410, Adam de Chesterfield, one of the Canons, bequeathed to his surviving brethren a legacy of 20l., for an obit to his memory, and at the same time John Spytele, his executor, gave 20l. more out of Chesterfield's effects towards the work of the chapel pulpit. Spyeld also gave a great missal of the value of 11l. 6s. 8d. for mourning mass under the chapel, with a gradual for the vicar's stalls, value 7l. 13s. 4d., and a new ordinal for chapel, the value 5l.,—there were books used in Catholic worship. Subsequently, many very valuable bequests of lands and other property fell to this chapel. Lynwood, Bishop of St. David's who died in 1446, besides an annual benefaction for an anniversary of the then King and Queen and himself, founded a chantry in it. In 1446, King Henry VI. sent to Rome a golden rose, of which one Lewis, a member of St. Stephen's Chapel, was bearer, and he delivered it to Pope Eugenius II., in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Dukes of York and Exeter, and other great personages. On January 15, 1477, the marriage-day of Richard Duke of York with Anne Mowbray, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, the bride came from the Queen's chamber, through the King's great chamber, and entered St. Stephen's Chapel, where the King and Queen, the Prince, the King's mother the Lady Elizabeth, the Lady Mary, and the Lady Cecily, the King's daughters, sat in state, the hall being richly hung; and after mass at the high alter they proceeded to a stately feast in St. Edward's chamber, since called the Painted Chamber. In April, 1483 the body of Edward IV. was brought into St. Stephen's Chapel, and there three masses were sung, and it remained eight days; then, after others ceremonials in Westminster Abbey, it was removed to Windsor for interment.

The House of Commons was formed within St. Stephen's Chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement, and a roof considerably below the ancient roof. Between these roofs it was customary to accommodate ladies with sittings to view and hear, through apertures for ventilating the house, the members in debate upon extraordinary occasions. By an order of the House the presence of females in the gallery was forbidden. It does not appear in what manner the chapel was originally fitted up as the Commons' House of Parliament. On the great seal of the Common-wealth in 1651, the walls appear hung with tapestry; previous seals represent them to have been plainly wainscotted. They remained tapestried until Sir Christopher Wren repaired the house and fitted it up with galleries in the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Onslow, when Speaker, was heard to say he remembered tapestry hangings being up, that with every new Parliament a set used to be provided, and that on these occasions the housekeeper claimed the old hangings as her perquisite. Very few alterations were made from that time until 1800, when the representatives of the people in Parliament were increased from 558 to 658 by the union with Ireland, and the house was ordered to be enlarged. Upon examining the original side walls between the piers, they were found to be three feet thick, and the requisite enlargement was effected by erecting on the same foundation walls of one foot thick, which ranged with the external extremity of the walls. On removing the wainscotting a discovery was made on the old stone walls of many remarkable paintings and works of art which had adorned the ancient chapel. Some of the paintings represented angels, about 5 feet high, in a standing posture, with wings of peacocks' each holding before him a piece of drapery, bearing devices of doves, spread eagles, elephants and castles, griffins or dragons, and pelicans. Others were scripture subjects, with legends of the saints, and verses over. Under the windows there were 80 paintings in compartments, many of them containing from 10 to 12 figures, besides 16 subjects at the East end, and upwards of 100 figures of angels, knights, and youths, besides 12 statues six feet high, sculptured in stone and standing on brackets. Some of the paintings were remarkably rich; others, meaner in execution, seemed to have been occasionally hidden by the hangings. The colours were remarkably vivid, and the gilding retained its lustre. The whole interior of the edifice was covered with ornaments. Coats of arms and grotesque supporters mingled throughout the mass of embellishments. It has been imagined that no structure, at the time of its erection, could outvie its beauty and magnificence. All the walls were of free-stone, the piers Caen-stone, the columns and seats sound Purbeck marble, and the friezes and carved parts Rock Abbey stone.

The doorway at the upper end of Westminster-hall, which had the Court of King's Bench on the left, and the Court of Chancery on the right, when those courts stood in the hall a few years ago, was made on occasion of the trial of the Earl of Stafford in 1688, for the more ready access of the Lords from their house to the body of the hall, when they formed a Supreme Court of Judicature. This alteration is stated in the account of Lord Stafford's trial as follows:—"All things being in readiness and a large door-place broken through the upper end of West minster-hall into the room which was heretofore the Court of Wards, their Lordships passed from their house first into the Painted Chamber, then through that called the Court of Requests thence turning on the left-hand into that called the Court of Wards, than entered at the door so broke down as aforesaid, into Westminster-hall, and passed through a long gallery placed between the King's Bench and Chancery courts, into that (their) new erected court in Westminster hall." Subsequently Westminster-hall was lined on each side with shops for booksellers, haberdashers, and persons conducting light businesses, who found ready customers in the lawyers and their clients frequenting the courts, and a multitude of both sexes, who resorted to Westminster-hall as a mart for shoping.

Until about 1752, when Parliament-street was formed, and house began to be erected, the only carriages avenue to Westminster hall and the houses of Parliament was through the dirty and narrow passage of King-street.—*Times, Oct.* 21.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EDMUND KEAN.

On Saturday afternoon the following members of the committee appointed to raise a subscription for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Edmund Kean, viz Messrs. Price, J. Cooper, Thomas Grieve, B. Webster, Kaely, Fi zwilliam, J. Lee, Meadows, T. W. Jones, Kenneth, Bedford, and F. Phippen, assembled at the Albion Tavern, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, for general purposes, Stephen Price, Esq. in the chair.

The worthy Chairman, in a short address, observed that the object of the present meeting of the committee was to devise the best means of appealing to the public to aid them in their efforts to raise a subscription for the erection of a monument worthy the talent and genius of the departed tragedian, Kean. He would at the same time most earnestly impress upon every member of the committee the necessity of their strenuously exerting themselves amongst their respective friends and acquaintance, in order speedily to accomplish the object in view, for he was convinced that a sincere appeal was all that was required. (Hear hear.) The Chairman then proceeded to read the following address to the committee:—

"The committee who have undertaken to superintend the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Edmund Kean feel great satisfaction in stating that their private efforts to raise a subscription for that purpose have been flatteringly successful. Men of rank, of worth, and of talent have liberally stood forward to support the exertions of the committee on an occasion so deeply interesting to every admirer of drama ic genius. The committee now present themselves before that portion (by far the larger one) of the British public who patronize the stage, as being when properly conducted, a school in which the intellect may be refined, and the social and moral qualities improved, with this brief address to their feeling on behalf of the memory of one who, in these latter days, shone forth the brightest ornament of the drama—the 'observed of all observers'—of one whose genius has been pronounced by those who were perfectly competent to form a true judgment, worthy of being placed in competition with the talent of any of the great actors who have preceded him. To expatiate further on his merits would be a work of supererogation. To that class of the public to which the committee appeal—to that class who have delightedly witnessed Kean's beautiful illustration of many of the finest characters of our most powerful dramatists—who have seen him give life and identity to the fearful creations and lofty conceptions of the poet's mind, it is not necessary (the committee feel) to say more, in order to induce them to respond to this appeal with kindred sympathy, than that no mark of respect now indicates the spot where the ashes of Kean repose. Patrons of the drama! is it fitting that the remains of him whose generosity of soul raised a monument to his great predecessor, George Frederick Cooke, in a foreign country—is it fitting, we ask, that his remains should, in his native land, moulder beneath a nameless stone? That all who derived gratification from the display of Kean's extraordinary powers may have an opportunity of removing that which would constitute a national reproach, subscriptions for the erection of a monument will be received by Messrs. Coutts and Co. Messrs. Dixon and Co., Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, or any member of the committee."

The address was heard with attention, and universally approved.

The Chairman next proceeded to read a list of subscribers and subscriptions, among which were—The Duke of Bedford, 50 guineas; Lord Segrave 25 guineas; Duke of Devonshire, 50 guineas; Sir John Hobhouse, 10 guineas; Lord Kinnaird, 20 guineas; Sir Samuel Shepherd, 5 guineas; Lord Mulgrave, 10 guineas; Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, 10 guineas; J. Braham, Esq., 10 guineas; Thomas S. Savory, Esq., 10 guineas; George Robins, Esq., 10 guineas; Lord Carrington, 5 guineas; and Sir John Soane, 5 guineas (Applause.) These sums, together with 10 guineas from the chairman, and many smaller sums subscribed by the public, the members of the committee, and their friends, amount to 400 guineas. It was stated in the course of conversation that the statue or monument would cost about 750l., and the fees and additional charges to place it in Westminster Abbey would amount to near 150l. more, so that a subscription of at least 1,000l. will be necessary to complete the undertaking. It was also observed that Mr. Carew, the sculptor, to whom the task of executing the monument has been assigned, had prepared a model at his *studio* in Brighton, which had been seen, and much admired by several excellent judges and patrons of art.

Thanks were voted to the subscribers for their handsome subscriptions; and to the Chairman, for his exertions in the cause and his impartiality in the chair, after which the committee adjourned.—*Times, November* 3.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS, AND LOSS OF LIVES AT THE ISLE OF MAN.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, November 20.)

On Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th instant, Ramsay Bay became the asylum for several vessels, among which were three ships, several brigs and schooners, with many fore-and aft rigged vessels—in all about twenty-six sail. The wind had been for some time from S. to S. W., blowing fresh; but on Thursday evening, the weather became delightfully fine, scarcely a breeze floating on the air, and not a ripple on the wave. This, however, did not continue long, for about midnight, and towards two on Friday morning, the breeze began to draw in from the North East, to East, and in a few hours it blew a complete hurricane. At daylight the bay, which, on the preceding day, was crowded with vessels riding in safety at anchor, presented a distressing scene. During the night or early in the morning, the greater portion succeeded in weighing their anchors, and stood to sea, in preference to encountering the dangers of a lee shore, with every appearance of the gale increasing. Two ships and two smacks, however, remained and between nine and ten o'clock the wind from S. E. to S., blowing strong, accompanied with heavy showers of rain, one of the ships was observed to be dragging her anchors, and shortly after the smack Emulous, P. Sprainger, master with a crew of two men, named Corlett and Boxborough, and it is said a male and female passenger, of and bound for Ramsay, coal laden from Whitehaven, which port she left on the previous night, was observed to be in the same predicament. Another smack, the Hectorina, J. Bond, master, from Liverpool to Dromore, with salt, being unable to retain her ground, succeeded in slipping the cables, and was safely beached about a mile to the northward of Ramsay harbour, where she now lies, having sustained little or no damage.

As the tide began to flow, the wind increased with greater violence, and the foaming billows continued to lash the beach with, as it were, redoubled force. About half-past eleven the Emulous had now drifted into the breakers, about a quarter of a mile to the northward of the ship, where having been struck with a heavy sea on the larboard bow, she staggered for a moment and instantly upset. Melancholy to relate, all on board perished in sight of their own homes and friends. In the midst of this consternation, it became perfectly evident that the ship was going to pieces, as the masts began to reel to and from in various directions. At length she parted in the middle, and the main and mizen masts fell over, leaving the foremast standing and in about half a minute, it fell with a tremendous crash, so that nothing but some fragments of the wreck were visible above the surface of the water, and it was concluded by those on shore that all on board had shared a similar fate to that of the crew of the Emulous, and were all the partakers of one common grave. The beach now began to present awful tokens of the fury of the elements and for miles it was strewed with the broken fragments of these ill-fated vessels,—on one portion of which, and by means of a cask, two of the hands of the ship succeeded in reaching the Shore, where every assistance was rendered them in their forlorn condition. One of these proved to be the second mate, who succeeded, before quitting the wreck, in securing part of the papers,—on examination of which she was found to be the Russian ship St. Peter, J. Poutan, master, 351 tons burthen, of and bound for Borga, in Finland, with 411 tons white salt, from Liverpool, which port she left, on the Monday preceding, with a crew of seventeen hands.

The weather occasionally clearing up for a few minutes, every eye and spying-glass was directed to that portion of the wreck, which continued to hold by the anchors; and some expressed the faint hope that they could observe some poor wretches yet clinging to the wreck, over which every wave constantly was breaking, whilst others asserted they were but the bulwarks and timbers of the ship. As no time was to be lost in endeavouring to rescue them, (if peradventure they might be men,) several—indeed all gentlemen present—offered liberally to reward those persons who would volunteer their services in the attempt to rescue the sufferers. This call was not made in vain, for in a few minutes a brave crew of seven men, some of whom had on former occasions distinguished themselves, ably came forward, and declared that if permission was obtained for Mr. Hellis's boat Jane, which war cheerfully granted by that gentleman, they would, by the help of God, try to do their best. At about half-past two, they succeeded in reaching the wreck, were they discovered eight of the crew yet alive, whom they took on board, and endeavoured to regain the harbour. In this attempt, however, they were unsuccessful, and finding that all exertions were useless, determined on running for the beach. Every eye was now turned to the fate of the Jane, and as she continued to approach the beach, the anxious breast of every spectator beat with expectation, until she had reached the shore, were hundreds, were waiting to welcome their delivery, lent a helping hand to snatch them from the jaws of death.

The agent to Lloyd's, Mr. Monk, was on the spot, and had the crew conveyed to several of the neighbouring farm-houses, were every assistance that humanity could dictate was afforded them.

The pilot, one of the crew, and Corlett, of the Emulous, were washed ashore on Saturday. The following are the names of those who perished:—John Poutan, master, William Loofman, chief-mate—Kargell, pilot, of Stromuess, Anders Wertenberg,—Harden, John Lundstrom, Augustus Nygren. Those saved are:—Malenberg, Alroos second mate, Gabriel Hupeman, Abraham Honson, Petter Sodestrom, Christopher Soderberg, John Forsberg, John Glade, Charles William Backmen, and Peter Peterson.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

(From the Scots Times, November 18.)

Charlotte Christina Sophia de Wolfenbuttle, wife of the Czarowitz Alexis, son of Peter I., was unfortunately an object of aversion to her husband, although beautiful and amiable; in a fit of passion he gave her one day a blow, which caused her to be prematurely confined with a dead child. The Countess of Konnismark, who attended on the Princess, being aware that if she recovered she would only be exposed to further acts of violence, determined to declare that she had died. The Czarovitz, to whom this was agreeable news, ordered her immediate interment; couriers were despatched to inform the Czar of the event, and all the courts of Europe went into mourning. The Princess escaped to America, with an aged domestic, who passed for her father, and a female attendant. Whilst she was living in privacy at Louisiana, an officer of the name of D'Aubaud, who had seen her in Russia, recollected her, and made an offer of his services. Soon after, they heard that the Czarovitz was dead; and D'Aubaud then engaged to conduct the Princess back to Russia. but she found herself happier in a private station, and declared her intention of remaining. The old domestic dying about this time, she was without any protector, and D'Aubaud, who had been long attached to her, offered her his hand,—she accepted it. Thus she, who had been destined to wear the imperial diadem, became the wife of a lieutenant of infantry. The Princess had no reason to regret her second marriage; happy in the affection of a man she had wedded from choice she lived in uninterrupted peace and comfort, ten years, without a wish to mingle again in the splendid scenes where she had only misery; but D'Aubaud fell into ill health; and his wife, anxious above all things for his recovery, proposed that they should go to France to procure the best medical advice, and to try the effect of a change of climate. They accordingly embarked for his native land; and soon after, he was restored to health. He then solicited an employment in the Isle of France, where he was appointed major. The Princess, however, previous to their quitting France, had been recognized by the Marshal de Saxe, who, after having called on her and heard the story of her adventures, informed his King of the discovery he had made. His Majesty desired his Minister of Marines to write to the Government of the Mauritius, directing that every mark of distinction should be showered on Mons. and Madame D'Aubaud, and that they should always be treated with the highest consideration. These orders, we are told, were punctually obeyed; the Princess lived in tranquil happiness in that island until 1747, when her beloved husband died; she then returned to Paris, where she lived to a great age.—*Recollections of the Mauritius.*

CHALDEAN WEDDING.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, November 20.)

The following amusing description is given by Messrs. Smith and Dwight, in their "Missionary Researches," Just published. After the bride groom had paid a large dowry, and made considerable presents to all the relations of his bride, whose demands were any thing but moderate, he was permitted to receive the lady into his house:—

At the first sign of her coming, the bridegroom, who had remained at home, mounted his terrace with a few of his friends. As she drew near, one held a tray of fruit before him, and another poured goblets of wine down his throat, all shouting at every draught. A lump of butter was brought the bride, which she stuck upon the door post as she entered to signify that her coming brought plenty and fruitfulness to the house. The last of the demands made, in accordance with marriage customs here, upon the purse of the poor bridegroom, was now met by a promise to her of a new dress before she would be satisfied. The court was immediately filled with a crowd of men and women, who continued dancing by torch-light, to the sound of music, until a late hour. The wine-jar was soon reported to be exhausted, although it had contained about 150 bottles. Another of the same size was soon opened, and when we returned from Oormiah, ten days afterwards, that too was empty. Tired of such carousals, we retired to our room and to sleep, leaving a request to be awaked to witness the mariage. We were called an hour after midnight, and hastened to the church where it was to take place. The espoused parties came with no attendance. At the altar, the friend of the bridegroom and the bridemaid stood between them, and during the ceremony repeatedly whispered in the ear of each. They were once brought together for a moment to join hands; but the bride held back so resolutely, that the union was not effected without much persuasion, and even force. When together, they were observed to be more intent upon treading on each others toes than upon joining hands; for you must know, that whichever had his toes well smashed at that critical moment, was to be obedient to the other through life. A ring was dipped in wine and water by the priest, and given to the bridegroom to be put by him upon the finger of the bride, and the ceremony was consummated by crowning the head of each with a garland. The communion ought to have been given them before leaving the church, and, as a preparation, they had actually been made to confess during the evening; but the priest declared that after so much drinking and carousing he would not administer it. Two attendants with a cymbal and a bell led the way from the church; the priest and the deacon followed them, chanting from their books; and thus the married couple were conducted home."

Sentiments expressed in the writings of persons having committed Suicide.

CITY OF PARIS.

That they enjoy their reason.
That one has a right to deliver oneself from life when life is a burden.
That they have come to the determination after much hesitation.
Agonies of their mind.
That they were confused in their ideas.
The horror inspired by the action which they are about to commit.
Pre-occupied with the pains they are about to suffer.
Fear to want courage.
Avowal of some secret crime.
Regret have yielded to temptation.
Prayer to be pardoned their faults.
Desire to expiate a crime.
That they are become reckless on earth.
Disgust of life.
Reproaches to persons of whom they think they have a right to complain.
Kind expressions to persons, &c.
Adieus to their friends.

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